

DAILY REPORT

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DEFENSE AGENCY DIRECTOR RETURNS FROM PRC

OW041003 Tokyo KYODO in English 0945 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO -- Defense Agency Director General Yuko Kurihara returned home Thursday from a trip to China. Kurihara, the first Defense Agency chief in office to make a formal visit to China, met with Chinese leaders during his stay in Beijing and inspected Chinese military bases.

Kurihara on Deng Criticism

OW050619 Tokyo KYODO in English 0543 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO -- Defense Agency Chief Yuko Kurihara suggested Friday that China's senior leader Deng Xiaoping criticized an increase in Japan's defense spending because Deng was asked too persistently by a Japanese opposition leader to comment on the problem.

"I hear that Mr. Yano asked (Deng) to comment on the issue repeatedly," Kurihara told reporters. "I'd say there was too much pre-arrangement." Kurihara was referring to a meeting between Deng and Yano, chairman of Japan's second-largest opposition party, Komeito, in Beijing Thursday.

In the meeting, Deng, chairman of the Communist Party Central Advisory Commission, reportedly said there was "no need" for Japan to boost its defense spending beyond a ceiling it imposed voluntarily in 1976. During a recent visit to China, Kurihara quoted Chinese leaders as saying they understand Japan's defense policy.

The government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has earmarked 3.52 trillion yen for national defense for the current fiscal year, up 5.2 percent from a year before. The defense outlay accounts for 1.004 percent of Japan's gross national product (GNP), exceeding the former ceiling of 1 percent of GNP.

NAKASONE SAYS JAPAN-PRC FRIENDSHIP REMAINS UNCHANGED

OW050249 Tokyo KYODO in English 0225 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, commenting on Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping's criticism of Japan, said Friday friendship between Japan and China will remain unchanged. Nakasone told a group of reporters at his official residence, "There is only one China, never two Chinas."

Deng met Junya Yano, chairman of Japan's second-largest opposition party, Komeito, in Beijing Thursday and called on Nakasone's government to take "proper action" on a court ruling which awarded ownership of a Chinese student dormitory in Kyoto, western Japan, to Taiwan. Deng, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party, also criticized Japan's decision to boost military spending for fiscal 1987 beyond the former ceiling of 1 percent of its gross national product (GNP).

Nakasone told reporters Friday, "There is no fear of Japan becoming a military power. We should be careful (about a revival of militarism in Japan)." "Friendship between Japan and China will remain unchanged. This principle should not be changed," Nakasone added.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda told reporters Japan's policy regarding Beijing as the sole legitimate government of China remains unchanged, thus refuting a Chinese allegation that Japan is trying to create two Chinas. Gotoda also said Japan's postwar history shows that there is no danger of a revival of militarism in Japan. He did not elaborate.

"Japan's posture should not be changed for lasting peace and friendship between Japan and China," the chief government spokesman added.

NAKASONE PLEDGES TO TRY TO STOP GULF CRISIS

OW040523 Tokyo KYODO in English 0509 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Thursday Japan will try to resolve the crisis over the Persian Gulf using its "unique" position, referring to the country's diplomatic relations with both Iran and Iraq. The two countries have been fighting since September 1980.

Nakasone also said he hopes to see a system of effective international cooperation created at the upcoming Venice summit of seven major Western economic powers June 8-10. He commented on the Gulf crisis in an interview with Tokyo-based journalists from six summit member countries. The Gulf crisis is expected to be discussed at the annual conference of presidents and prime ministers of the seven countries -- Japan, the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Canada. The meeting follows an Iraqi missile attack on the U.S. Frigate Stark on May 17, which killed 37 American sailors.

NAKASONE URGES FURTHER MARKET-OPENING MEASURES

OW050921 Tokyo KYODO in English 0901 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Tokyo, June 5 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone urged cabinet ministers Friday to expedite opening up of Japanese markets by improving import procedures of foreign products. Nakasone's remarks came at a cabinet meeting where Tokuo Yamashita, director general of the Management and Coordination Agency, reported that government efforts had been appreciated by foreign countries but that their ambassadors had listed as many as 42 items for which import procedures have yet to be improved. Nakasone was quoted as saying that improvement of import procedures was still insufficient in some fields.

EAST EUROPE VISAS FOR COCOM BUSINESS SUSPENDED

OW041323 Tokyo KYODO in English 1321 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Tokyo, June 4 KYODO -- The Foreign Ministry will suspend issuing of visas to people from the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries who wish to come to Japan for business talks and who have been guaranteed by three Japanese companies which recently violated Cocom regulations, ministry officials said Thursday. The three companies are Toshiba Machine Co., C. Itoh and Co. and Wako Koeki Co. which allegedly violated the Cocom regulations prohibiting export of strategic goods to communist countries. Toshiba Machines Co., assisted by the two trading companies, exported sophisticated machine tools to the Soviet Union between December 1982 and June 1983 in violation of Cocom regulations. The Soviets reportedly used the machine to reduce the noise of submarine propellers.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES SIGUR'S TOKYO REMARKS

SK030542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0532 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang June 3 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON Wednesday lash out at the persistent efforts made by the U.S. delegation at the six-party experts conference "on security and economic development in Asia and the Pacific" in Tokyo to reduce it to a lever for promoting the U.S. Korean strategy.

The signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN captioned "Trumpeter for the Line of War and Division" says:

Sigur, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, zealously defended the South Korean puppets' anti-dialogue and anti-reunification stand, preached the U.S. line of aggression and war and revealed the unsatiated imperialist desire for Korea and the Asian region.

Sigur said the arms expansion policy should be abandoned in the Asian-Pacific region for security there. But this was a brazen, robber-like outcry.

The United States is not in a position to appeal to anyone to drop the arms expansion policy.

For the relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula, first of all, the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons, the source of growing tensions, must be pulled out of South Korea and the U.S. policies of division and war toward Korea be ended.

At the meeting, Sigur contended that the movement for the establishment of nuclear-free zones is harmful to "security." This was a high-handed challenge to the Korean people and the rest of the Asian people and the world peaceloving people demanding detente and denuclearisation on the Korean peninsula.

In its bid to keep hold on South Korea as the foremost nuclear attack base, the United States at the Tokyo conference nudged the South Korean puppet delegate and other paid trumpeters to loudly advertise the "two Koreas" policy keynoted by "entry into the United Nations" and "cross recognition".

While madly seeking the line of war and division vis-a-vis Korea, Sigur painted a distorted picture of things by claiming that only the United States and the South Korean puppets were interested in dialogue while the DPRK was not.

It is the United States which is goading the South Korean authorities to division, confrontation and war after leading North-South dialogue to a rupture. It is again the United States which has barred positive contact and dialogue and increased tensions by unreasonably urging us, who had made many peaceful initiatives and taken peaceful measures, to take a step first, while taking no step itself for detente and only paying lip service to DPRK-U.S. contact and dialogue. The United States is the very one which is laying a stumbling block in the way of a peaceful solution of the Korean question and increasing the danger of war on the Korean peninsula.

U.S. AGGRAVATING TENSIONS WITH OLYMPICS PRETEXT

SK050425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are racing headlong to the provocation of a war, intentionally turning their back on the North-South dialogue with the approach of the 1988 Olympic games.

A series of military steps and stepped-up aggressive war preparations around the Olympic games were the main topics of the "military committee meeting" and the "19th annual security consultations" which were held in Washington early in May between military bosses of the United States and South Korea.

Talking about "successful opening" of the 88 Olympiad, they decided to take new military steps such as strengthening of the "early warning system," quick hurling of U.S. reinforcements in case of "emergency", establishment of new "emergency communication networks" additional stockpile of "new-type high-efficient bombs", etc. They openly proclaimed their plan to constantly deploy the U.S. Pacific Fleet on the coastal waters off South Korea in the period around the Olympic games and to obstruct the peaceful construction of the Kungangsan power station.

This shows that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique use the 1988 Olympic games as a pretext to aggravate the North-South confrontation and tensions and lead the situation to the brink of war.

The "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises staged from February was a dangerous and adventurous test nuclear war to plunge our nation into a nuclear holocaust. Newly thrown into the exercises was "E-4B", a nuclear command plane called "aerial nuclear war command" of the United States, besides aggressive units armed with nuclear weapons and different kinds of nuclear equipment. In the course of the exercises it was laid bare that the U.S. imperialists have "a nuclear planning and operational unit" and mapped out "a combined operational plan" for a "forestalling attack" by nuclear weapons.

Large-scale joint landing exercises on the east coast of South Korea from late March to early April and all other military exercises staged during the "Team Spirit 87" were, without exception, provocative exercises premising nuclear attacks.

In making desperate efforts to intensify anti-communist confrontation and provoke a new war under the pretext of Olympics, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique pursue the sinister purpose of barring the cohosting of the Olympic games by the North and South of Korea and using the 1988 Olympic games as a tool for "two Koreas" plot and overbearing the daily growing anti-U.S., anti-"government" spirit of the people, thereby maintaining the shaking colonial fascist ruling system.

NODONG SINMUN: ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE 'INEVITABLE'

SK041059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA) -- It is an inevitable demand of the development in South Korea that the anti-U.S. struggle for independence is rising to a higher tide with each passing day, declare NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today.

Noting that the main stream of the South Korean mass movement is the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, a signed article of NODONG SINMUN says:

The essential nature of this struggle is to remove the U.S. imperialist aggressors' domination and interference in South Korea and to restore national sovereignty.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"It is by no means accidental that despite harsh repression and persecution, the tide of anti-U.S., anti-'government' struggle of the South Korean people is running high with the passage of time. This is the inevitable result of more than 40 years of colonial rule by the United States over South Korea."

The struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence is the inescapable demand raised by the colonial nature of the South Korean society.

South Korea offers a typical example of the domination of neocolonialism. There now exist in South Korea a "National Assembly", "administration" and "court". And it has "diplomatic missions" in the United States and other countries, but the South Korean people enjoy neither independence nor freedom.

The U.S. imperialists have their aggressive armed forces constantly stationed in South Korea and exercise the prerogative of supreme command over the puppet army. They have systematically grabbed the main arteries of politics, economy and culture there by framing up puppet governments and changing their stooges. In this way South Korea has been reduced to a complete colony of the United States exercising no sovereignty over any sphere of social life.

Their military occupation of and colonial rule over South Korea are the root cause of all sufferings and misfortunes of the South Korean people, the main factor of the violation of chajusong of the South Korean people and the main obstacle lying in the way of the independent development of the South Korean society.

They have trampled underfoot the South Korean people's national sovereignty and dignity, ruthlessly suppressed and exploited them, binding them in chains as colonial slaves and forced upon our entire people the tragedy of national division by splitting the territory and the nation into two.

Imperative is the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence in South Korea for the restoration of the lost national sovereignty and attainment of a democratic development of society and national reunification.

This struggle is the logical results of the development of the consciousness of independence of the South Korean people.

Branding the U.S. imperialists as "aggressors", "the very one responsible for the vicious cycle in national history", people demand the ouster of their forces from South Korea.

The forms and ways of struggle are also assuming active dimensions. Broad quarters of workers, peasants, intellectuals and Protestant and Catholic church people and other clergymen join students in their anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

It is an important historical event in the development of the South Korean mass movement that anti-U.S. spirit is mounting and the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence is growing in depth in South Korea, once "a tranquil area staying away from the struggle against U.S. imperialism".

The South Korean people's struggle for restoring sovereignty is developing in close combination with the struggle of the world people for independence, friendship and peace.

When the South Korean students, workers, peasants and other broad segments of working people pool their strength, they can force the U.S. imperialism to withdraw from South Korea and accomplish the cause of independence.

NODONG SINMUN VIEWS U.S. 'PROXY STRATEGY'

SK041033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang June 4 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article anatomizing the proxy strategy of U.S. imperialism.

It says:

Today the U.S. imperialists attach weighty importance to the proxy strategy as well as the direct armed invasion in executing their aggressive world strategy. They set this strategy as a strategic policy for invading other countries.

The main purpose of their proxy strategy is to contain the anti-American countries and revolutionary forces, check the influence of socialism and maintain and expand their domination over different regions of the world.

The danger of their proxy strategy lies in manipulating others to violate the independence and sovereignty of peoples, aggravating the tension and harassing peace in all parts of the world.

At present the U.S. imperialists are desperately resorting to their reactionary proxy strategy. This is explained by the fact that their position and strength are weakened, whereas the socialist and anti-imperialist independent forces have grown in scope and strength on a world-wide scale. And they seek in this to gratify their aggressive desire without difficulty at the sacrifice of others, themselves sustaining as little loss as possible.

The U.S. imperialists employ sundry means in executing their aggressive proxy strategy. One of them is to incite pro-American reactionary governments to commit invasion and military provocations against progressive countries and aggravate the regional situation and to openly infiltrate into this region under the cloak of "peace mediator".

Another point of the strategy is to arm counter-revolutionary cliques and mercenaries for subversive acts and sabotage against progressive countries and for the overthrow of governments.

To carry the proxy strategy into practice the United States is persistently stepping up its aggressive bloc policy.

It considers that its satellites and puppet governments should be chained to military and political alliances so as to mobilize them collectively against socialist countries and progressive forces. This is why the U.S. imperialists attach much importance to the bloc policy and viciously try to frame up the tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan and South Korea and other military and political blocs in Asia, Central America and other regions.

But, futile is the attempt of the U.S. imperialists to fish in troubled waters and expand their influence through their aggressive proxy strategy.

NODONG SINMUN NOTES NEW SPECIAL U.S. TROOPS

SK050537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0525 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang June 5 (KCNA) -- The recent inauguration of the special occasion troops of the U.S. imperialists encompassing the special units of the U.S. three services is a development which must not go unnoticed, declares NODONG SINMUN Friday.

Stigmatising the U.S. special units as military tools of worst type serving for the execution of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive foreign policy and state terrorism, the author of the commentary says:

The formation of the special operation troops by the U.S. imperialists is a step toward the establishment of a unified operational command system over the demoniac units which have played the part of shock force in the implementation of the U.S. imperialists' aggression policy in Korea, Southeast Asia and many other parts of the world and toward the increase of their function and role as the shock brigades in aggression and intervention against the progressive countries.

This step is illustrative of the U.S. imperialists' intention to cling tighter to special operations in the execution of their military strategy for world supremacy.

There should be no room for doubt that their chief aim in inaugurating the special operation troops lies in intensifying special operations notably in Asian, African, and Latin American countries.

In their bid to emasculate and stifle at whatever cost the daily growing anti-U.S. spirit for independence in those countries and maintain and expand their domination, they scheme to put fresh muscles into armed intervention and such special operations as overthrow of governments and terrorism and inaugurated the special operation troops as part of this criminal intrigue.

Whatever special operation the U.S. imperialists may resort to, however, they cannot roll back the trend of the times in which many countries are taking the road of independence against U.S. imperialism.

UNCONDITIONAL DPRK OLYMPIC PARTICIPATION URGED

SK040823 Seoul YONHAP in English 0811 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Pusan, Korea, June 4 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Sports Minister Yi Se-ki Thursday urged North Korea to take part in next year's Seoul Olympics unconditionally. "North Korea should participate in the Olympics, which is the honor of 60 million brethren, without reserve," he said. Yi made the remarks at a news conference held in this southern port city. He came here to attend a briefing session on preparations for the Olympiad.

He said that if North Korea makes efforts to disrupt the Olympic games, refusing to accept a South Korean offer to stage some Olympic events in the North, it will face international isolation and reproach. In 1981, Seoul was awarded the 1988 summer games. Four years later, North Korea demanded to co-host the games threatening to organize an Olympic boycott.

Earlier, the International Olympic Committee proposed that table tennis, archery, a cycling race and a preliminary soccer match be held in North Korea. South Korea agreed to the proposal but Pyongyang held out, demanding more sports. Yi said that South Korea will make the Olympics a greater festival of the human race than any other previous Olympics, based on the successful staging of the 1986 Seoul Asian Games.

ELECTION LAW CHANGES PLANNED TO ATTRACT OPPOSITION

SK050227 Seoul YONHAP in English 0158 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party plan to revise the current presidential election law to attract the opposition camp to participate in the next presidential election slated for the end of this year, a party source said Friday. The opposition camp, which has persistently demanded changes in the current constitutional system, has declared that it would boycott the next presidential election if it is held under the current law which bars popular direct elections. The proposed revision of the presidential election law is also designed to ensure clearer popular representation and more fair elections, the source said.

The existing law requires persons running for the electoral college to obtain recommendations from more than 100 supporters residing in a constituency.

The revised law would, however, dispense with this provision entirely. Under the new law, candidates backed by specific political parties would not need to obtain recommendations from local residents, thereby paving the way for freer candidacies by opposition politicians for the electoral college, the source said. In the case of general parliamentary elections, candidates from political parties are not currently required to secure recommendations from supporters in their constituencies.

The revised law will have a compulsory provision requiring electoral college members to support presidential candidates whom they pledged to back while soliciting voters' support to be elected as members of the electoral college. The proposed compulsory provision will greatly enhance the popular representation of presidential elections, which has been at issue under the current law, the source said.

Like the U.S. presidential election system, votes cast by electoral college members, under the revised law, will be regarded as ensuring their support of presidential candidates backed by specific political parties, an irresistibly good point of the direct presidential election system, the source explained.

Other highlights of the proposed revision include the extension of campaign periods, from the current nine days to 14 days: an increase in joint-speech meetings from the current two, to three or four in proportion to the number of voters: and also an increase in the number of ballot-counting office witnesses, from the current eight to 10 to ensure the fairness of elections, the source said.

The ruling camp originally planned to revise the presidential election law if opposition parties requested. But it has decided to do so regardless of the opposition demand, the source added. A draft revision will be submitted to the National Assembly for approval in July when an extraordinary session opens.

GOVERNMENT, DJP AGREE TO BLOCK 10 JUN RALLY

SK042348 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] The government and the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) resolved yesterday to deal harshly with any violent action designed to impede the June 10 national convention of the ruling party to pick its presidential candidate.

Cabinet members and senior officers of the government party confirmed the position in a party-administration consultation session at headquarters.

The get-tough stance by the ruling camp is aimed at the opposition plan to hold rallies to denounce the alleged cover-up of torturer-killers of a university student on the same June 10.

Vice Home Minister Yi Sang-hui said that the government will thoroughly block any violence at rallies in the initial stages.

Street demonstrations, including verbal instigations and distribution of antigovernment leaflets will be subject to control by police, according to him.

Prime Minister Yi Han-ki, Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Chong In-yong, and Vice Home Minister Yi took part in the session.

From the party side were chairman No Tae-u, secretary general Yi Chun-ku, floor leader Yi Han-tong and other key post-holders.

The joint party-administration meeting, the first since the May 26 Cabinet shuffle, in which the premier and other key officials were replaced, covered a wide range of issues of current political, social and economic concern.

Officials of the administration and the party agreed on the need to increase efforts to gain the support of various social associations, including religious groups, for the success of the peaceful turnover of government and the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

Chairman No Tae-u, who was recently tapped as presidential candidate in a session of key figures of the ruling party, stressed that the administration and the ruling party should maintain closer cooperation for the success of the peaceful government transition.

No described the coming June 10 national convention as a "historic event" signifying the beginning of the second term rule by the current Fifth Republic government.

RDP MEMBERS REFUSE TO COMPLY WITH SUMMONS

SK052355 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Four staff members of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] refused again yesterday to comply with the prosecution's summons to appear before the prosecutors for questioning about the party's controversial unification plank.

The four are Yi Hyop, inaugural member; An Kyong-yol, aide to RDP's vice president Choe Hyong-u; Kim Kyong-tu, a member of the policy committee of the party; Yi Tae-ho, aide to Kim Tae-chung.

They were released Wednesday after undergoing an overnight interrogation about the writing of the party's unification policy, which prosecution regards as being in violation of the National Security Law.

In the previous questioning, the four reportedly kept silent over the prosecution's questions in accordance with the party instruction.

On the other hand, the Reunification Democratic Party had instructed the four members not to respond to the prosecutors' questions nor obey the summoning.

The four were forcibly brought to the prosecution Tuesday on the court-issued writs.

Prosecution authorities said they will seek court warrants if they continue to refuse to comply with prosecution summons.

MP'S ON HUNGER STRIKE AT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

BK050732 Hong Kong AFP in English 0721 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, June 5 (AFP) -- About 65 opposition MP's went into the second day of a hunger strike in the main parliamentary chamber here Friday to protest the ruling party's refusal to convene the house to probe the cover up of a torture death. The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), which has 147 seats in the 273-member parliament, stayed away from the parliamentary chamber. The protesting MP's slept in their chairs. They were taking no food but were drinking water, witnesses said. A spokesman for the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) said the group would end their protest Saturday morning.

Leaders of the national coalition to fight for democratic constitution -- which groups the nation's opposition and dissident forces -- met and issued a statement appealing to people from all walks of life to join anti-government rallies scheduled to be held across the country on Wednesday. The coalition says the rallies are to denounce the cover-up by police of the death under torture in January of a dissident student and also to demand that President Chon Tu-hwan scrap his decision to shelve constitutional reforms.

The scheduled rallies would coincide with a convention of the DJP during which the party is to nominate formally its chairman No Tae-u as candidate to succeed Mr Chon. Police sources said that about 20,000 riot police would be mobilized in Seoul on Wednesday to thwart the planned rally. Organizers were asking people to gather at the Anglican cathedral near the central city hall plaza.

In its statement the coalition suggested that if the rally could not be held because of a police blockade then people should demonstrate their desire for greater democracy by staging overnight hunger strikes at churches, temples or other venues. The coalition leaders also asked that at 6 p.m. (0800 GMT) on Wednesday -- scheduled starting time for the rallies -- bells be rung in all churches and temples and vehicle drivers honk their horns. As a further anti-Government gesture, the coalition asked that television sets be turned off at 9 p.m. (1100 GMT) local for 10 minutes during an evening news programme. The opposition and dissident forces assert that the state-owned television has become a propaganda tool of the country's ruling circle and have launched a campaign to persuade people to withhold payment of monthly dues for television.

Local newspapers reported that posters have gone up at almost all the capital's university campuses urging students to assemble in large numbers at the city hall plaza on Wednesday. The Education Ministry is said to have instructed university authorities to take measures to prevent students from taking part in the scheduled rally. A dozen student demonstrators threw stones and petrol bombs at an office of the DJP in a southern suburb of Seoul Friday causing minor damage, sources said.

KIM YONG-SAM URGES DJP TO CANCEL CONVENTION

SK052350 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, president of the major opposition Reunification Democratic Party said yesterday in a party caucus that the government party would "cross a bridge of no return" when it nominates its presidential candidate in its party convention on June 10.

He emphasized that in the interest of the Democratic Justice Party and the whole nation, the government party must withdraw its plan to hold a convention to nominate the presidential candidate.

He also called on the DJP to accept the opposition party's request to invoke the parliamentary right to probe into state affairs with regard to the Pak Chong-chol case.

The DJP has no reason to reject the invocation of the parliamentary investigation right unless it colluded in the torture of the university student, he said.

The caucus was mainly devoted to discussions on what to do in the special National Assembly session which opened yesterday at the joint request of the three opposition parties.

MORE DEFECTIONS FROM SECOND OPPOSITION PARTY

OW050331 Tokyo KYODO in English 0308 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Seoul, June 5 KYODO -- Five lawmakers from South Korea's New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) Friday withdrew from the No 2 opposition party, saying the party has no future hope.

The withdrawal followed closely on the heels of another NKDP National Assembly member who bolted from the party Wednesday, reducing the party strength to 22 members. The six lawmakers are now independent.

EDITORIAL ON FUTURE NO TAE-U, OPPOSITION RELATIONS

SK050515 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 4 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "The Task of Establishing Candidate No's System -- the Ruling and Opposition Parties Should Recognize Reality and Negotiate With Each Other"]

[Text] Using recognition of No Tae-u's system as the momentum, the ruling bloc has begun to move toward its political schedule to once again seize power. On 3 June, the DJP Central Executive Committee unanimously recommended party Chairman No Tae-u to be the presidential candidate. He will be officially nominated as a presidential candidate at the party congress scheduled to be held on 10 June. It is reported that a day before the recommendation of party Chairman No Tae-u to be the presidential candidate, President Chon Tu-hwan, party president, personally recommended party Chairman No as a presidential candidate at a joint meeting of the members of the party Central Executive Committee and the National Assembly speakers' group and confirmed approval by the participants. It appears that even if a new apex has not been formed, a new centripetal point has.

It is predicted that the government and the ruling party will have to arduously overcome difficulties on many occasions on the road to peacefully transferring the government, as they plan. While calling for withdrawing the 13 April step to withhold the issue of constitutional revision and for nullifying the ruling bloc's political schedule, the opposition party has been waging a struggle to resume discussion of the issue of constitutional revision and has repeatedly called for holding dialogue. It is said that the opposition party will hold a protest meeting by force, coinciding with the DJP congress scheduled to be held on 10 June. It appears that the political situation during the period from December this year to February next year will not be stable. During the period of peacefully transferring power, there will be preparatory work for an important national event, which the people of the world will watch, coupled with an external factor of uncertainty.

There will be no other alternative than party chairman No to find a new centripetal point to pool the strength of the DJP in the complicated situation. It is reported that while recommending party Chairman No as presidential candidate, President Chon introduced him, saying that he has equally experienced politics and administration and that he possesses state-craft as a political leader. Party Chairman No stated that, realizing that he is assigned a historic duty, he would loyally devote himself to the country and the people.

Party Chairman No has been reputed to be remarkably composed and prudent. In particular, he has been reputed to possess the capability to carefully listen to others' opinions at meetings and dialogue. It is expected that he will further smoothly solidify and increase his leading role and authority in political circles with the passage of time. This is the situation that the opposition bloc should recognize.

Thus, we cherish a hope of the possibility of the resumption of dialogue between the ruling and opposition parties to overcome the difficult situation, no matter how small this hope may be. We believe that the way for party Chairman No to put into practice his consciousness of historic duty he entertained while accepting a decision to nominate him as presidential candidate is to realize dialogue.

Now, based on viewing and recognizing the presence of their counterpart, the ruling and opposition parties have come to substantially hold dialogue to discuss principled questions and collateral pending issues. In improving atmospheres, there is a great difference between sticking to one's proposal with his back turned and calmly holding dialogue face to face.

There have been many instances in the world today to extent that the transfer of power in a country has extensively caused a sensation in international politics, transcending the scope of domestic politics. This is particularly true in a country that is situated in an important area in terms of global strategy. It is not groundless to hear that observers in the outer world have assessed in various ways the effect of the change of the situation that will possibly develop with the transfer of power in North and South Korea in the latter part of the 1980's.

Thus, we ardently hope that the transfer of power or the transfer of the government in February 1988 will be above all realized peacefully. At the same time, we believe that the road toward peace will only open through dialogue that is held on the basis of co-existence. Anxious to know what enterprising speech party Chairman No will deliver to accept the decision to nominate him as presidential candidate, we hope that a new spirit of dialogue between the ruling and opposition parties will become mature.

EDITORIAL REVIEWS DJP NOMINATION OF NO TAE-U

SK042313 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 4 Jun 87 p 2

[Editorial: "'Candidate' No Should Make Clear-Cut Vows as to When Debate on Constitutional Revision Will Begin"]

[Text] DJP Chairman No Tae-u is now officially recognized as the man who will play the leading role in the ruling camp, which is expected to usher in an era of great change until such time as the country resumes debate on constitutional revision. This era of great change is destined to deal with such formidable issues as the change of government under the current Constitution as outlined by the special measure announced last 13 April; the holding of the Olympics in 1988; and the political standoff and negotiations between the ruling and opposition parties related to the system and debate on constitutional revision. Over the course of such dealings, Chairman No will encounter a large number of critical issues. This being the case, the road Chairman No has embarked upon will not be as propitious as hoped for. In view of its being unprecedented in the history of our country's Constitution, the ruling party nominated a successor to the president merits our attention, as a matter of course. Those who view this manner of succession negatively denounce it because it is preconditioned to go through the political timetable set by the 13 April special decision and the system of electing a president that has already been established.

Meanwhile, observers do not overlook that the change of personality in such a political climate, as that of Korea in particular, is likely to spawn various forms of changes. In this regard, we hope that the emergence of Candidate No would provide a key to unlocking a smoother political situation rather than a more confusing course of political development.

Hoping that our aspirations as such will come true, we suggest that Candidate No make a clear-cut pledge concerning revision of the Constitution. It would not be an exaggeration to say that whether or not Candidate No makes himself a successful helmsman of the ruling party depends in large part on what kind of election pledges related to constitutional revision he announces at the DJP national convention slated for 10 June.

Above all, Candidate No should come up with a well planned timetable for resuming constitutional revision, telling in detail when and in what manner to open debate on constitutional revision. In the event he fails to clarify this, not only the opposition camp, but also the general public will find it hard to understand the meaning of the nomination of Candidate No as the successor to the president under the current Constitution.

At the same time, Candidate No should meet the mainstream opposition leadership symbolized by President Kim Yong-sam in a gentleman-like manner to discuss matters of mutual interest, thereby opening a new chapter of politics based on dialogue. Politicians need to remember that under no circumstances should they keep themselves away from people they find unacceptable because of their behavior at one time or another, no matter how much they dislike it.

Also, Candidate No should present a detailed program for democratization and reform based on an honest stand and sincere will. Despite Chairman No's insistence that he stands for true democratization, the opposition and a large number of the people are in practice extremely disappointed at the serious violation of human rights by those who hold government power, their undemocratic and authoritarian behavior, and such rampaging irregularities as the Pan Ocean Shipping Company scandal, not to mention that they resent them to the extreme. What kind of prescription does Candidate No have for this?

Today, the people ardently hope that the remnants of the dictatorship and authoritarianism of the 1960's and 1970's tolerated on the grounds that these were necessary for the modernization of the country will be brought to an end. Humbly responding to this ardent hope for democratization is the only way for Candidate No to be successful in his bid to become the next president.

In the next breath, we hope that the opposition camp will also face Candidate No, who has already emerged as a force to reckon with, in a fair manner, casting aside whatever stand it may have maintained concerning the 13 April measure, and prepare to discuss and negotiate with him its ideas and those of the ruling party concerning the resumption of debate on constitutional revision. We say this because we believe there is no such thing as an end or conclusion when it comes to politics, nor should there be.

The people are now in an extremely melancholy state of mind. Politics should provide hope for people in such a state of despair and melancholy. It is also the mission of the politics. Whatever kind pledge Candidate No comes up with in this regard -- we hold back our judgment of him until he comes along with it.

COUNCIL OF STATE DECREES EXTRA ELECTIONS

BK310626 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 31 May 87

[Text] At the proposal of the KUFNCD National Council and the National Assembly members for Kompong Speu, Kompong Chhnang, Svay Rieng, Kompong Cham, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, and Stung Treng constituencies, the PRK Council of State recently issued decree No 13 allowing elections of supplementary members of the National Assembly: One for the Kompong Speu constituency; one for Kompong Chhnang; one for Svay Rieng; one for Kompong Cham; one for Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey; and one for Stung Treng. These supplementary elections will be held on Sunday 7 June 1987. Each constituency should use the provincial seat as the election center for these supplementary elections.

PRINCE SIHANOUK THREATENS TO EXTEND 'LEAVE'

BK010810 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 1 Jun 87 p 1

[Text] President of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea Prince Norodom Sihanouk has threatened to extend his "leave" by a further year unless human rights abuses against Kampuchean civilians cease in refugee camps controlled by the Khmer Rouge.

He also rejected what he termed Khmer Rouge pleas for him to resume his activities as President of Democratic Kampuchea.

He rejected press reports which suggested that attacks against Sihanoukist troops in Kampuchea had been done by Vietnamese soldiers disguised as Khmer Rouge, describing the reports as showing "an unacceptable bias ... in favour of Khmer Rouge and against Sihanoukism."

In a telegram to his son Prince Norodom Rannarit, Prince Sihanouk said: "Please inform them all that next year I will take a further year on leave of absence if Amnesty International, U.S. lawyers Committee, European Parliament etc continue in 1988 to accuse factions of CGDK and elements from certain armies of tripartite coalition of violations of human rights against their own people and civilians under their administration in refugee camps in Thailand and elsewhere."

The telegram continues: "Please inform ASEAN that Khmer Rouge leaders have sent me letters begging me to resume all my activities as President of Democratic Kampuchea. I have replied to them that I will not absolutely revert on my decision."

He said that while "deceitfully" affirming that no Khmer Rouge were implicated in attacks against Sihanoukist elements, the Khmer Rouge leaders have said nothing about "the very serious matter" of violations of human rights in refugee camps under Khmer Rouge control.

"All that as well as refusal by the PKD (Khmer Rouge) to change the name, flag and national anthem of Cambodia (Kampuchea) proves that there is no guarantee for the Khmer people's and nation's security and liberty. Polpotian policies will venture to strike them mortally again after eventual departure of Vietnamese troops."

The mercurial prince said that he would not "be content with beautiful words or Khmer Rouge propaganda. It is necessary that they give irrefutable proofs that they have changed. Otherwise I shall not put an end to my leave of absence."

In a separate telegram sent on the same day, he denied speculations that "by trying to overwhelm Khmer Rouge I was simply looking for a pretext to negotiate with Vietnam and PRK of Heng Samrin."

"I have not had and I do not have any contact with the people from Hanoi or Phnom Penh or Moscow and I do not have any plan to establish any contact whatsoever."

Further on Sihanouk Plans

BK030006 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Jun 87 pp 1, 3

[By Jacques Bekaert]

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk says he has taken a one-year leave from the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea "to recover some of his previous freedom to conduct activities more in conformity with the long-term interests of the Khmer people."

In a personal telegram in French, dated May 27, and sent from Pyongyang to this correspondent, the former monarch of Cambodia said: "Before my death, I would like to do for my country and my people something more positive than what the sponsors of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea have made me do so far as the alleged President of Democratic Kampuchea."

Describing as "remarkably correct" the "analysis, judgement and opinions" expressed in the "Kampuchean Diary" published on May 15 in the BANGKOK POST, the prince added that he hopes that "one day he will be able to give the Khmers and the two antagonist camps the chance to make progress in the search for a solution, satisfactory to all, of the so-called Kampuchea problem."

While the search for a reasonable political solution seems to be the prince's main priority, his concern for human rights remains, especially regarding the Party of Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge).

In a second telegram to this correspondent the prince wrote: "From 7th May 1983 I will resume normal activities as President of Democratic Kampuchea only if Amnesty International, the US lawyers committee and others tell me that the Khmer Rouge now respect the human rights of the civilian population living in refugee camps under their control."

Even if Sihanouk expresses reservations towards the coalition and one of its partners, and believes he needs more freedom to act, he has not resigned from the coalition.

He made this very clear in a telegram dated May 28 to his son and personal representative, Prince Norodom Rannarit.

Sihanouk will not attend the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly in New York, he wrote, but he will "send two long messages in my capacity as president of Democratic Kampuchea — one message for the general debate and a second message for the debate concerning the draft resolution on Kampuchea which I will support without reservation".

VONADK CITES DK CHINA ENVOY LETTER TO SIHANOUK

BK010459 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 31 May 87

[26 May "Message to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea: from DK Embassy Officials in Beijing]

[Text] Respected Samdech: All of us at the Democratic Kampuchean Embassy accredited to the PRC, who have been highly honored and very proud to follow the samdech and neak mneang [title of Sihanouk's wife] for many years in the samdech's position as president of Democratic Kampuchea, have received the news that the samdech is taking a temporary leave. This news has worried us and made us very sad.

Respected Samdech, all of us have sincerely respected the samdech and the samdech has always considered all of us as his own family. Please agree to continue to lead the struggle of our nation and people as president of Democratic Kampuchea and as symbol of the nation and national unity to liberate our beloved fatherland, which is currently facing a great danger to its survival due to the Vietnamese enemy committing aggression against our territory and making it part of the Vietnamese territory as it has done in Kampuchea Kraom.

All of us have trust and confidence in the samdech and firmly believe that under your clear-sighted leadership, our CGDK and the just struggle of our people -- which has been developing well from year to year to the extent of bogging the Vietnamese enemy down on the military battlefield and greatly isolating it in the international arena -- will liberate our beloved fatherland.

All of us also firmly believe that the multitude of peace-and justice-loving countries the world over which have been vigorously supporting our people's struggle for the past 9 years, would be very glad if the samdech agrees to continue to lead our people's struggle. Because these friendly countries consider the samdech as the symbol of the nation and the people and consider our people's struggle as their own. It is with these sincere reverent and loving sentiments for the samdech and neak mneang, that all of us would like to take this opportunity to wish the samdech and neak mneang good health and longevity to lead our people's struggle toward complete victory.

With most revered sentiments from all of us

[Dated] Beijing, 16 May 1987

[Signed] Chan Youran and wife.
(Chun Phana) and wife.
(Srei Bori) and wife.
(Uk Phoeun) and
Mrs (Meng Tangnorn)

VOK EXPOSES VIETNAMESE-SOVIET JOINT COMMUNIQUE

BK261021 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 26 May 87

[Political commentary: "The Real Meaning of Vietnamese-Soviet Communique]

[Text] Recently, during the visit to Moscow by the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Nguyen Van Linh, the Soviet Union and Vietnam issued a joint communique stating that Vietnam and the Soviet Union want a political solution to the Cambodian problem and that Cambodia's internal affairs should be left to Cambodian people to resolve.

Now we see that the Soviet Union and Vietnam, which used to stick to the stand of fighting with military forces for the past 8 years to destroy Cambodian nationalist resistance forces, have shifted their position to one seeking a political solution to the Cambodian problem. In other words, both Vietnam and the Soviet Union are now talking about peace in Cambodia through a peaceful and political means. However, if we consider the situation in Cambodia, we can see the real goal of the Soviet Union and Vietnam in issuing the joint communique on peace in Cambodia. It is just an outdated propaganda trick of the Vietnamese-Soviet alliance in Southeast Asia.

VOK has received reports that in the past 6 months, the Soviet Union dispatched 26 shiploads of weapons to Vietnamese forces in Cambodia through Kompong Som. This has made all international observers agree that Vietnam will continue its military occupation of Cambodia. The delivery of an enormous amount of weapons and ammunition from the Soviet Union to Vietnamese forces in Cambodia clearly and undeniably proves that Vietnam and the Soviet Union are cooperating in continuing the armed aggression against Cambodia.

As for the statement that Vietnam and the Soviet Union want a political solution to the war in Cambodia, why does the Soviet Union feel it necessary to dispatch more weapons to Vietnamese forces in Cambodia? Is this not a contradiction by Vietnam and the Soviet Union? We therefore consider the Vietnamese-Soviet joint communique as a propaganda exercise aimed at covering up Vietnam and the Soviet Union on the Cambodian issue.

In truth, both Vietnam and the Soviet Union have no desire to end the war of aggression in Cambodia politically or want the Cambodian people to exercise the right to resolve their internal problems.

A benefit for the Soviet Union in the Vietnamese-Soviet joint communique is that the Soviet Union in the Vietnamese-Soviet joint communique is that the Soviet Union has pleased ASEAN which has been demanding a political solution to the Cambodian problem. As for Vietnam, in this joint statement, it has set itself up as a pacifist to fool international opinion that Vietnam wants a political and peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem and pretends as though it has not interfered or committed aggression against Cambodia. However, we think that this Vietnamese-Soviet statement only further exposes the rogue nature of the aggressors.

In sum, Vietnam and the Soviet Union are still trying to wipe out Cambodian nationalist forces despite the fact that the Vietnamese forces are bogged down and no longer have the edge over Cambodian nationalist resistance forces. We are firmly convinced that in the end Vietnam and the Soviet Union will admit that the only solution to the Cambodian problem is stop waging war against the Cambodian people, as in the current war; it is the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressors forces from Cambodia and the restoration of independence and freedom to Cambodians to let them decide their destiny themselves in accordance with UN resolutions on the Cambodian problem.

CGDK MINISTRY SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS SRV SHELLING

BK030013 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 2 Jun 87

[31 May CGDK Foreign Ministry Spokesman's statement]

[Text] On 29 May 1987, the Vietnamese aggressors shelled the Cambodian refugee camp at Site 2 in the Kingdom of Thailand. According to preliminary statistics, 7 Cambodian refugees were killed and 20 others were wounded.

The spokesman of the CGDK Foreign Ministry vehemently condemns this crime committed by the Vietnamese aggressors against Cambodian refugees. This crime constitutes another violation of the Sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Kingdom of Thailand.

The spokesman of the CGDK Foreign Ministry calls on the world to condemn this Vietnamese crime and continue to demand that Vietnam put an end to its war of aggression in Cambodia by withdrawing all its aggressor troops from Cambodia in order to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny in accordance with the UN resolutions.

The spokesman of the CGDK Foreign Ministry would like once again to express profound thanks of the Cambodian people and the CGDK to the Kingdom of Thailand and the Thai people for generously allowing the Cambodian people who have fled from the Vietnamese aggressors' war of genocide to take refuge in the Kingdom of Thailand.

The Cambodian people and the CGDK will never forget the good deeds and profound sympathy of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Thai people.

[Dated] 31 May 1987

VONADK: 100 CAMBODIAN SOLDIERS MUTINIED 23 MAY

BK300226 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 29 May 87

[Excerpt] On 23 May, 100 patriotic Cambodian soldiers posted at the Vietnamese (ACO) military training center just over 1 km west of Kompong Speu provincial town mutinied, killing or wounding a number of Vietnamese soldiers, and then fled home taking with them their weapons to defend themselves and contribute to defending their villages and parents with DK National Army which is operating in those areas. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

DRY SEASON RICE HARVEST -- Phnom Penh, 3 Jun (SPK) -- During the last week of May, Cambodian peasants harvested nearly 7,000 hectares of dry season rice. By the end of May, almost 107,000 hectares of rice had been harvested with an average yield of 2.42 metric tons per hectare. Last dry season, the country planted 122,340 hectares of rice, an increase of over 4,500 hectares compared to the previous season. Kompong Speu Province leads with 48 percent above the plan followed by Preah Vihear and Svay Rieng with 22 and 28 percent, respectively. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1123 GMT 3 Jun 87 BK]

MOKHTAR COMMENTS ON SIHANOUK'S LEAVE OF ABSENCE

BK050511 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 27 May 87 p 12

[Excerpts] Jakarta, KOMPAS — Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja says Indonesia has no plan to persuade Prince Norodom Sihanouk to cancel his planned leave of absence as president of the the CGDK, which was announced in the middle of this month.

Speaking to newsmen after calling on President Suharto at the president's residence at Cendana Road on Tuesday [26 May], Mokhtar said he had conveyed Indonesia's stand to the other ASEAN foreign ministers. Mokhtar said: "We must respect the decision made by Sihanouk, who must have considered the issue carefully and for the interests of the whole Cambodian people."

Mokhtar admitted that Sihanouk's decision had puzzled and raised concern among ASEAN foreign ministers. He also discussed the issue with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz on his recent visit to Washington.

Earlier this week, diplomats in Singapore disclosed that ASEAN was considering a move to invite Prince Sihanouk to attend the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting, scheduled to be held in Singapore in the middle of June. During the upcoming meeting, the ASEAN ministers would have planned to request Sihanouk to cancel his planned leave of absence.

Sihanouk decided to take a temporary leave of absence as a protest against the murder of some of his supporters by the Khmer Rouge forces.

Speaking on ASEAN's stand toward the Cambodian problem in connection with Prince Sihanouk's leave of absence, Mokhtar said that ASEAN's stand remains unchanged in that the Cambodian issue must be solved in accordance with the formula proposed by the regional grouping. He also regretted Vietnam's inflexible attitude on the issue. [passage omitted]

In addition to discussing Prince Sihanouk's move and the Cambodian problem, Mokhtar and his U.S. counterpart Shultz also held talks on various topics, including the Copyrights Law, book, video cassette, and music piracies, and the nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia.

On the laws protecting the intellectual property rights, [three preceding words in English] Mokhtar stressed that Indonesia had planned to amend its existing copyright law. "Such a plan has arisen among the Indonesian people themselves that a copyright law is needed for the sake of industrial progress and development. Therefore, it is not because of external pressures," he said.

As for the nuclear-free zone, Mokhtar said that ASEAN wants it to cover the Indochinese region as well so it will include Soviet bases in Vietnam. "Therefore, ASEAN is not discriminative as its proposal on the nuclear-free zone is not targetted at the U.S. bases in the Philippines only," Mokhtar concluded.

DAILY REPORTS NAMFREL GOT U.S. FUNDING

HK041202 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 4 Jun 87 p 11

[Text] The National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel) received funding from an American organization for the May 11 congressional polls, a political party leader said yesterday.

The source, who refused to be identified, said that handouts of the US-based National Republic Institute for International Affairs (Nriia) showed that Namfrel and another organization in El Salvador were recipients of its donations. The handouts were distributed during a meeting of political parties held in Fiji May 10-15.

Namfrel chairman Christian Monsod denied the charges, saying they were "absolutely false."

"I have often said that I am against any kind of foreign intervention or foreign funding," Monsod told the 'CHRONICLE', "Our chapters all over the country have been scraping for money."

The political leader who attended the Fiji conference said the Namfrel funding was intended to ensure "clearness" of the congressional election.

The Pacific Democratic Unions Conference was attended by some 40 political parties from all over the world, including the Philippines.

LAUREL TALKS ON COMMON U.S.-RP DESIRE FOR STABILITY

HK041101 Hong Kong AFP in English 1052 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Manila, June 4 (AFP) — U.S. and Philippine officials Thursday reaffirmed their alliance against local communist rebels and Soviet influence in the Pacific despite strains in their relationship.

Civilian and military officials of both allies met for talks marking the 29th anniversary of the mutual defense board, which overseas their agreement to come to the other's defense in case of attack by a third country.

Vice President Salvador Laurel said in an opening speech that "those with aggressive designs continue to probe the weak spots in our defense posture" as Manila and Washington experience "differences in policy priorities."

He said that because of Soviet designs, "the U.S. with its worldwide security interests and the Philippines with its problems of insurgency and economic recovery have a common desire for peace and stability."

Philip Kaplan, charge d' affaires of the U.S. Embassy here, said that "internally, the communist insurgency continues to claim about 10 lives a day in their efforts to rob Filipinos of the fruit of your new democracy."

Noting the Soviet naval buildup in east Asia and military presence in Vietnam's Cam Ranh bay, he said: "These are realities the defense planners and respective authorities in our two governments must consider carefully."

After the opening rites, Philippine Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos met behind closed doors with Admiral Ronald Hayes, the U.S. commander in chief-Pacific (Cincpac), at a government convention center here.

Mr. Kaplan said a delayed batch of 10 U.S. helicopters ordered by Manila was expected to arrive within a week along with medical supplies.

He said U.S. aid delays had caused "disappointments" but said these were "an intermittent feature of relationships between allied democracies."

Gen. Ramos and Mr. Kaplan signed an agreement providing for a joint security equipment pool inside Subic Naval Base and Clark Air Base on central Luzon, the largest U.S. military bases overseas. [passage omitted]

NDF PAID OBITUARY ATTACKS U.S. 'DIRTY WAR'

HK041150 Quezon City MALAYA in English 4 Jun 87 p 7

["Paid advertisement" by the National Democratic Front -- Mindanao Conference dated 30 May 1987: "A Tribute to Joel Ozarraga Jose: Patriot, Pioneer NDF Leader and Hero of the Filipino Masses"]

[Text] Grief has gripped the hearts of many patriots over the painful loss of Fr. Bert Salac. And now over Joel Ozarraga Jose, pioneer NDF [National Democratic Front] leader and hero of the Filipino masses in Mindanao.

The fascist criminals in the unreformed Armed Forces of the Philippines and their masters, the "dirty war" strategists in Pentagon and Washington, must now be rejoicing over their latest dead quarries. For them, every nationalist revolutionary snatched away from the womb of the people's struggle for freedom and sovereignty strikes a deathknell to the national liberation movement. But for the hundreds of thousands of peasant lumads [translation unknown] in the southern provinces of Mindanao whose lives have been touched by the NDF's message of hope for lasting peace and genuine social change, the death of Joel Ozarraga Jose, shall serve as a lasting indictment to the fascism and puppetry to US interests of the US-Aquino regime.

The Mindanao conference of the National Democratic Front is again most profoundly saddened by the death of one of its great and beloved pioneering leaders, Joel Ozarraga Jose, who at 36, died a hero in the Filipino people's struggle for national freedom and democracy. He offered the best seventeen years of his life to the noble task of national democratic revolution. Jose was killed in the mountains of Mawab, Davao del Norte where Fr Bert Salac was also fatally wounded by mortar fire from the fascists AFP. [Armed Forces of the Philippines] His living memory shall continue to inspire all nationalist revolutionaries and all oppressed and exploited classes to pursue the path of protracted struggle against US imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism.

Joel's life is a beautiful saga of nationalist revolutionary struggle and solidarity with the Filipino people. He was a committed student activist during the First Quarter Storm (FQS) before he became a self-less and diligent peasant organizer in the countryside of Davao del Norte, Davao Oriental and the Zamboanga peninsula. Joel was a fine example of a true revolutionary, a model NDF cadre who was always sensitive to the basic issues affecting the Filipino people.

Born in 1951 of petty bourgeois origin, Joel was brought up in a typical middle class environment in Davao City. He finished elementary and high school at the Ateneo de Davao and took up political science at the University of the Philippines, Diliman.

In late 1970, Joel returned to his roots in Davao to help build chapters of the Samahang Demokratikong Kabataan [Democratic Youth Movement] (SDK) in schools and universities. Soon after, he became the chairman of the SDK in Mindanao.

Upon declaration of Martial Law in 1972, Joel was drawn further into the life-and-death struggle of the masses. His life took a new turn. He went underground and devoted all his time and efforts living among and struggling with the peasant masses in Davao del Norte and Davao Oriental. There, he emerged as one of the finest organizers and educators.

His first taste of fascist brutality came in April 1973 when he was captured by fascist operatives in Maragusan Valley. For two weeks, he was tortured and held incommunicado in Mati, Davao Oriental. He was detained for one year in Tagum.

Bouyed up by the spirit of serving the people, detention did not deter him from pursuing and actively involving in higher forms of struggle. Upon his release from prison, Joel plunged himself anew in peasant organization this time in the first guerrilla front in Zamboanga in July 1974. As an ordinary member of a small group of organizers, Joel conscientiously studied the problems of the peasants and prepared education materials like revolutionary primers on solid organizing.

As a model NDF cadre, he spearheaded education work in Zamboanga and became one of the leading instructors on the basic principles of the national democratic revolution in the country. As part of "professionalizing" the people's army, the NPA, he initiated giving written examinations for red fighters, activists and cadres, an effort which helped a lot in determining different levels of political and ideological consciousness among NDF members.

Even among Kauban [companions], Joel is best remembered for his courage and daring. He never chose light tasks and always volunteered to go where the situation was most difficult. In August 1975, when Zamboanga experienced hamletting and intense military operations, Joel was one of the few cadres who survived the fascist onslaught. After a temporary retreat in Dumingag, Zamboanga del Sur, he returned and helped rebuild the area devastated by intense military shellings. In so doing, he experienced severe hardships, living in the forests for more than a year and surviving on cassava and likway [edible tubers]. Because of these sacrifices, he developed peptic ulcer, amoebiasis and malaria, from which he never recovered. He never complained about his illnesses.

Joel was very close to the masses, especially to the Subanons. Although unlike Fr. Bert who came from the peasant class, Joel's fine middle class features and class origins did not hamper his integration with the peasants. In fact, he blended well among them. They have such great love for the tillers of the soil that Fr Bert and Joel went back to the same place where they spent glorious years of working with the peasants. And there, they met their heroic death -- the crowning glory of their total service to the Filipino people.

Joel was always concerned with the well-being of the masses. He was actively involved in production and health care. He would collect seeds in the plains and distributed them to farmers in the interior areas. Whenever he can, he would treat the sick with herbs, acupuncture and modern medicine as well. Many times, even during military operations, he would initiate deworming campaigns among children for which the masses were forever grateful.

He was a hero of the peasant masses. He spearheaded campaigns on rent reduction and increase in wages of peasants in coconut lands in Misamis Occidental. He diligently computed incomes of landlords, rich peasants and farmers to determine justifiable rent, loan interest and wages.

To protect the gains of the agrarian revolution, and to advance this further for the material upliftment of the peasantry, Joel joined tactical offensives and continued to raise the fighting morale of the red fighters.

The last moments of his life, Joel devoted to contributing rich insights to the question of advancing agrarian revolution to liberate the peasant masses whom he so dearly loved, from the bondage of oppression. He also helped expound on the specific features of the US-engineered Low Intensity Conflict (LIC), a total war strategy developed by the US militarists to crush national liberation movements in Third World countries, as applied in the Zamboanga peninsula.

He pointed out that the US-designed LIC is a prolonged counter-insurgency scheme began in Zamboanga as early as 1985 by the Task Force Cobra; and continues today through the same fascist AFP of the US-Aquino regime. While Metro Manilans and other Filipinos continue to nurture false illusions on the "popular" Cory government, deep in the countryside where the 17-year war rages most violently, the same situation -- killings, dislocations, lootings, intimidations and harassments -- prevail as in the old dictator Marcos' time. The masses of the people remain disenchanted and aggrieved.

Recognizing the need to pay close attention to the task of deepening the people's understanding of the real character of the present regime, Joel reminded his comrades and co-patriots in the struggle: A considerable number of our people has not yet grasped the national democratic content of the current struggle. The millions of people whose anti-fascist sentiments during the Marcos dictatorship, shook the pillars of that dictatorship, remain brittle and very vulnerable to the so-called democratic pretensions of the present regime. We must therefore persevere to enlighten our people on the fundamental issues that plague their lives and work for the attainment of a real national freedom and sovereignty.

Never did Joel realize that soon after their enriching discourse, a US-made bullet, fired from the guns of US-trained and US-backed fascist military troops under a US-directed counter-revolutionary LIC scheme, shall pierce his body and put an end to his young life.

An insurgent may be wiped out. A patriot, a pioneer NDF leader and hero of the Filipino masses may be killed. But new ones will rise and continue to expand because the conditions for revolution persist.

Joel's death left many, countless people grieving -- his wife, two lively daughters, Cecilia and Maria, and many faceless peasants whose lives he once touched and he as once part of. The crying will never be over soon, but the cry for revolutionary justice of Fr. Bert, for Joel and all others before them shall be relentlessly pursued and given reality. Until the day comes when no more widows and orphans of US "dirty wars" shall suffer and be hurt, revolutionary wars shall be fought hard by the Filipino people.

Let us all unite and resist the present embodiment of the reactionary state of the ruling elite -- the US-Aquino regime. Let us build a new democratic state and government of all democratic classes, sectors and groups even as we continue to offer valuable lives in the service of the Filipino people.

Let us make Joel's life and death the beacon light that will guide us on our struggle for the final victory of the national democratic revolution.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS TO BE OPENED WITH ALBANIA

HK041315 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 4 Jun 87 pp 1, 10

[By staff member Cristina Pastor]

[Text] The Philippines will soon open diplomatic ties with Albania, a tiny but fiercely independent southern European country of three million people.

The move to forge closer cooperation with Albania is seen as "symbolic and significant" by diplomatic observers who viewed the Aquino government as attempting to expand its relations with neutral nations.

Albania is a country that virtually isolated itself from the rest of the world, calling the major powers "capitalist."

It severed relations with the Soviet Union in 1961 and with China in 1978. Its leader of more than 40 years, Enver Hoxha, had adamantly been anti-American until his death in 1985.

The move to establish links with the Government was initiated by the Albanian ambassador to China, who brought up the matter with Philippine Ambassador Alfonso Yuchengco.

Yuchengco relayed the Albanian initiative to the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA).

Resident embassies, however, would not be immediately set up in Manila and the Albanian capital of Tirana, diplomatic sources said.

Philippine Ambassador to Belgrade Tomas Syquia may head the mission in Tirana in concurrent capacity, Yugoslavia being Albania's northeastern neighbor. The Albanian envoy to China would most likely have jurisdiction over the Manila post.

COMELEC CHAIRMAN'S ILLNESS DELAYS PROCLAMATION

HK050401 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] The Comelec [Commission on Elections] failed yesterday to proclaim the first 20 winners in the senate race. The Comelec commissioners put it off because chairman Ramon Felipe suffered a relapse and had to go home. Felipe has been sick since Monday but went to work yesterday for the proclamation. Meanwhile the Comelec said only the Supreme Court could stop the proclamation but it had not reckoned with Felipe's illness. As far as the court is concerned, the proclamation could go ahead. The Supreme Court cleared the way by dismissing two petitions by the opposition to nullify the May election.

RULING COALITION PROPOSES JOINT PROBE ON 'COUPS'

HK041309 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Jun 87 p 19

[Text] Lakas ng Bayan [Laban - People's Power] yesterday proposed a joint probe to be conducted by representatives of the ruling coalition, the opposition and military to get to the bottom of the almost daily reports on alleged coup attempts.

Neptali Gonzales, leading Laban contender for the Senate presidency, proposed the joint investigation panel to reduce public anxiety and normalize the climate for business and investments.

"Our proposal is also in fairness to the opposition which is usually the primary suspect in the coup attempts," Gonzales said.

The Laban official in a statement said that the electoral processes have come to an end, and it is now the responsibility of all political factions to help defuse the tense atmosphere brought about by the elections.

The proposed investigation panel should also look into reports on supposed assassination plots of public and political figures, Gonzales said.

At the same time, the Laban leader urged winning candidates to concentrate on the task of formulating a legislative agenda to fulfill their commitments made during the campaign to the people.

Members of the ruling coalition have formed study groups to work out critical legislative measures on urgent problems facing the Aquino government.

Spear heading these study groups were Aquilino Pimentel, Vicente Paterno, Orlando Mercado, Teofisto Guingona, Agapito Aquino, Letty Ramos-Shahani, Raul Manglapus, John H. Osmena, and Rene Saguisag.

Pimentel is lining up legislative proposal to strengthen the cooperative system, update foreign policy with specific emphasis on trade and commerce, and promote foreign investments.

Guingona, on the other hand, is working on amendments to the Omnibus Election Code and the formulation of an Economic Recovery and Development Code.

The amendments to the Omnibus Election Code would correct a number of provisions and preserve the sanctity of the ballot, Guingona said.

The proposed Economic Recovery and Development Code will embody measures calculated to increase and diversify production in agriculture, including fisheries and forestry, credit support, research and development, markets and management.

AQUINO ANNOUNCES FORMATION OF CITIZENS ARMED FORCE

HK050306 Hong Kong AFP in English 0300 GMT 5 Jun 87

[Text] Manila, June 5 (AFP) — President Corazon Aquino Friday announced that a "citizens armed forces" patterned after the regular military will soon be formed in the countryside to help fight communist rebels.

The new armed force is to replace the controversial Citizens [as received] Home Defense Forces (CHDF), which has to be abolished under the new Philippine Constitution ratified in February.

"They shall be called into active duty by me as commander-in-chief in areas of heavy insurgent activity to assist the regular armed forces," Mrs. Aquino told graduating military officers at the suburban Army headquarters.

"These units shall be recruited from the communities that need to be protected, from among the best of its able-bodied citizens," she added.

Mrs. Aquino said the CHDF, which was notorious for human rights abuses, "made us more enemies than friends." She added that it will not be replaced by a similar organization with a different name, apparently a response to criticisms that the CHDF will just be renamed.

Mrs. Aquino also vowed not to compromise national security with the abolition of the CHDF, saying "communism will not win in the Philippines by default. It will not win, period."

She said the defense secretary, the Armed Forces chief of staff and other department heads were studying how to implement the constitutional provision for the creation of a citizens armed force.

"These citizens armed forces shall be organized in the pattern of regular Armed Forces of the Philippines formations and shall be subject to military justice and discipline," Mrs. Aquino said.

"This is a recognition that people power is the backbone of effective national defense and that in a democracy the powers must be wielded not primarily by a military caste but by the nation in arms," she added.

She said the CHDF, which was last estimated to be 45,000-strong and is under the command of local military units, will be "processed" to determine who are to be included in the citizens armed forces and who will be put under "a social program" to ease them back to regular civilian life.

AQUINO'S CHIEF SECURITY OFFICER LINKED TO MARCOS

HK031551 Quezon City MALAYA in English 3 Jun 87 pp 1, 7

[By Larry Sipin]

[Text] A group of Malacanang military aides described as fiercely loyal to President Aquino has branded Col. Voltaire T. Gazmin, commander of Mrs. Aquino's Presidential Security Group [PSG] as a "great beneficiary of the Marcos regime."

A spokesman of the group, who spoke to MALAYA recently on condition of anonymity, said that Gazmin enjoyed privileges not normally accorded to military officers during the Marcos years because of his closeness to former presidential assistant Juan C. Tuvera.

Gazmin's mother is a stepsister of Tuvera, who was among former President Marcos' top advisers.

The source revealed that because of his Tuvera connection, Col. Gazmin was appointed vice president for operations of the state-owned Mindanao Steel Corp. in Iligan City, a multi-million-peso iron-producing firm which was seized by the Marcos government from the Jacinto family after the declaration of martial law in 1972.

Another privilege given to Gazmin, the source said, was his temporary promotion to full colonel in 1984. This was given out together with the temporary promotion awarded to Col. Gregorio 'Gringo' Honasan and the other key members of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM). Gazmin, a 1968 graduate of the Philippine Military Academy, is a RAM member.

The source further said President Aquino appointed Gazmin as PSG commander only because when she assumed power in February, 1986 she was pressed by circumstances into naming someone she personally knew as chief of her security group.

At that time, the source said. Juan Ponce Enrile, then the minister of defense, was battling for the appointment of the late Col. Tirso Gador, leader of the Cagayan-based troopers who formed the core group of Camp Crame defenders during the EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] revolution, as PSG head. Gador died in a parachute mishap over Manila Bay last year.

The source said Mrs. Aquino suddenly remembered Gazmin, who is a godson of her late husband, former Sen. Benigno S. Aquino Jr., when her advisers objected to Enrile's choice of Gador.

The President then reportedly summoned Gazmin, who was stationed in Iligan City, to Manila, and appointed him PSG commander on March 8, 1986.

The spokesman of the Palace military aides also assailed Gazmin for sliding back to the practices of the Marcos presidential guard battalion under Col. Irwin Ver, son of former chief of staff, Gen. Fabian C. Ver.

The source claimed that Gazmin has of late allegedly been working for the assignment of some of his trusted men to the Manila International Airport, the Bureau of Customs and other key government agencies.

The source, likewise, questioned Gazmin's alleged "sudden affluence." He claimed that Mrs. Aquino's chief bodyguard now owns two Mercedes Benz cars. The source said Mrs. Aquino herself had noticed this and asked Gazmin on one occasion how come he has two Mercedes Benz cars. Gazmin reportedly told the President that he borrowed the cars from a friend.

The source said that while he does not question Gazmin's personal loyalty to President Aquino, military aides at the Palace who have a deep loyalty to the President are eyeing him at all times "because there is no telling what he might do."

Security Chief Denies Links

HK031553 Quezon City MALAYA in English 3 Jun 87 pp 1, 6

[By Larry Sipin]

[Text] Col. Voltaire T. Gazmin, commander of the Presidential Security Group [PSG], said yesterday whoever leaked the information on his allegedly having been in the "good graces" of the Marcos government must be after his position.

In an exclusive interview, Gazmin admitted that his mother is a step sister of former Marcos Presidential Executive Assistant Juan Tuvera. But he swore that he never asked for any favor from his uncle. He said he stepped inside Malacanang only once during the Marcos administration and that was when he briefed the then president on the Mindanao situation. He did not mention the date of that visit.

Gazmin admitted that he was vice president for operations of Mindanao Steel but he said he got the job in 1985 on his own merits. He said the then president of Mindanao Steel, Col. Honorio Azueta, was his classmate at the Philippine Military Academy and he had nominated him (Gazmin) for the position but his appointment was blocked by the board of directors composed mostly of generals. He said that sometime in 1985, the vice president for operations of the steel firm, a certain Commander Domingo, was kidnaped by the New People's Army and his (Gazmin's) name again cropped up when the Mindanao steel board was looking for a replacement.

He said at the time of the kidnaping, he was in the United States for special training in Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

"I was appointed vice president of Mindanao Steel because of my knowledgeability of the terrain and the enemy, having operated in Mindanao since 1975," Gazmin said.

Gazmin also confided that he and his men did not move to Manila at the time of the EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] revolution because the RAM (Reform the Armed Forces Movement) chapter in Mindanao, which he headed together with Col. Alex Noble, also now with the PSG, had a specific mission in the southern islands. "We established a fallback position in Mindanao. We were prepared to provide shelter and sanctuary for President Aquino should things in Manila turn bad and we were ready to go into a protracted struggle," he said. He also admitted having received a temporary promotion but again he stressed that it was based on his merit because at the time he refused a promotion in January 1984, he had already served as battalion commander in two infantry battalions, one Ranger battalion, and one reconnaissance training group.

He dismissed the allegations of his ownership of two Mercedes Benz cars as "trash." "One Mercedes Benz was issued to me but I am not even using it because nahihya ako (I'm ashamed) ... I am using a Volkswagen Combi," he said.

He also denied the charge that he is building up the PSG as "a clone" of the presidential guards. He said he has only one man assigned at the Manila International Airport to serve as liaison officer for the travels of the President and her children while not a single PSG soldier has been assigned nor detailed with the Bureau of Customs.

Gazmin said he had his share of troubles with the military top brass during the Marcos years because of his closeness to the late former Sen. Benigno Aquino Jr. "I am his godson and I also happened to be his jailer. I got close to him and then, I was suddenly assigned to Mindanao," he said.

Gazmin also said anybody who questions his appointment as PSG head should ask President Aquino to explain because "she was the one who appointed me. I did not lobby for the appointment."

Security Chief Retains Post

HK041155 Quezon City MALAYA in English 4 Jun 87 pp 1, 6

[Text] The commander of the Presidential Security Group [PSG] who is under fire from loyalists of President Aquino at Malacanang for his alleged links with the Marcos regime will retain his post as the President's chief security officer, presidential Spokesman Teodoro Benigno said yesterday. Benigno said the President "has total trust and unswerving confidence" in Col Voltaire Gazmin, head of the PSG which was reorganized March 8 last year to provide security for the President.

Press Secretary Benigno was reacting to an exclusive MALAYA report Wednesday in which loyal military aides of the President at the Palace branded Gazmin as a "great beneficiary of the Marcos regime."

A spokesman of the group, which talked to MALAYA on condition of anonymity, said Gazmin enjoyed privileges not normally accorded military officers during the Marcos years because of his closeness to former Presidential Executive Assistant Juan C. Tuvera.

Gazmin was appointed in 1985 vice president for operations of Mindanao Steel, a multi-million-peso iron-producing firm which was seized by the Marcos government from the Jacinto family after martial law was declared in 1972.

Benigno quoted the President as saying she has "total trust and unswerving confidence in Gazmin and any relationship he might have with Juan Tuvera is beside the point."

He compared the colonel's situation with Mrs. Aquino's relationship with her estranged cousin Eduardo Cojuangco, a close ally of Marcos, saying "that does not have anything to do with what she stands for."

Gazmin was also accused by other military officers at the Palace of having enriched himself while commander of the 3,000-strong PSG.

Gazmin belied the charges and said those who leaked the information on his allegedly having been in the good graces of the Marcos government must be after his position. Gazmin admitted he was vice president for operations of Mindanao Steel but said he got the job on his own merits.

RANGERS KILLED IN CLASHES WITH VIETNAMESE, LAOS

BK040007 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] Four rangers were killed and seven others wounded in a 30-minute battle with intruding Vietnamese soldiers in Khao Taliew mountain pass in Prachin Buri yesterday.

A field report said the Vietnamese were hunting Khmer soldiers fleeing from Kampuchea when they ran into the rangers at Ban Tayao village, which is situated between Ta Phraya District here and Buri Ram's Lahan Sai District.

The rangers are said to have inflicted heavy casualties on the retreating Vietnamese.

Meanwhile a farmer was critically injured when he detonated a Vietnamese landmine while ploughing near the border yesterday.

Somchit Raiwon, 32, from Ban Pan Suk lost his right leg and sustained shrapnel wounds when working 500 metres from Khlong Nam Sai which demarks the Thai-Kampuchean border.

A military source said the landmine was a powerful one designed as an anti-tank weapon.

Further north in Loei Province, an Army sergeant and a ranger were killed by Laotian troops who are now surrounding a rangers unit at Ban Romklao village in Na Haeo District. The Third Army Region has ordered an air rescue into the area.

The rangers, based at the Hmong village which is about 10 kilometres from the border were involved in clashes on Sunday.

On Monday, four more units of rangers were sent to the village.

A report said one unit moved in to clear the area and found the body of a dead ranger identified as Kittikon Kosit.

The three others, which stayed just outside the village, later came under attack by Laotian troops which lasted 20 minutes. Sgt Phanomphlai Sanplang was shot and killed in the clash.

500 KAREN, SHAN REFUGEES RETURN TO BURMA

BK040008 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 4 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Mae Hong Son -- Most of the 500 Shan and Karen refugees have returned home after Burmese authorities on Monday announced a temporary closure of a border passage in Mae Sariang District.

The passage, at Ban Sao Hin village in Tambon Sao Hin, will be closed for three months beginning yesterday.

A report said the Shan and Karen refugees returned following a meeting on Monday morning at the passage between a group of 35 Burmese troops led by Maj Kyaw Zaw and a team of 15 Thai border patrol and local policemen.

Maj Kyaw Zaw reportedly asked the Thai side to inform the refugees of the pending closure and of the need to return to Burma before the deadline.

The report said many of 500 Shan and Karen refugees living at the centre near Van Sao Hin village agreed to go back, leaving behind about 150 others who preferred to stay.

MALAYSIAN OFFER ON CPM RESETTLEMENT REJECTED

BK040004 Bangkok THE NATION in English 4 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] The army has sealed off the border areas in Sukhirin District of Narathiwat in a bid to force the remnants of the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] to surrender, the Deputy Commander of the Fourth Army Region Maj Gen Ophat Phothiphaet said yesterday.

He said the CPM guerrillas are expected to run out of food supply in two months after which Thai authorities will try to renew negotiations with them. He said troops of the Fourth Army Region have overrun and destroyed all the strongholds of the CPM in their operation which began on May 6.

"We have denied the insurgents their sanctuary. And they are now on the run," he said.

Maj Gen Ophat was speaking to Bangkok-based reporters during a briefing on the border security situation on the second day of an army-organized press tour to a settlement for CPM defectors in Betong District of Yala.

A total of 250 former CPM rebels who have laid down their arms and reported to the authorities in late April are now living at the settlement. The army wants to show that the ex-CPM rebels are doing well to persuade the remaining insurgents to surrender.

Maj Gen Ophat also said that Thailand has turned down an offer by the Malaysian Government to help share the expenses in resettling the former CPM guerrillas. The offer was made in the letter written by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed to Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon recently, according to the general. He said Thai authorities rejected the offer because they were afraid the Malaysians might demand to post their representatives at the settlement.

The general said so far none of over 600 former CPM guerrillas have expressed the wish to return to Malaysia. "And we have no intention to send any of them back unless Malaysia comes up with a kind of amnesty programme or the former CPM people themselves volunteer to go back," he said.

The settlement in Betong will be the permanent home for 250 of the defectors who are given a daily allowance of 18 baht each and 15 rai of land for each of the families for farming. Maj Gen Ophat said the financial assistance for the defectors will continue for one year after which the settlement will be turned into a self-defence and development village.

He estimated the cost for the resettlement programme at 10 million baht. "But the amount is insignificant compared to the annual economic loss of 200 million baht caused by the CPM activities before," he said.

As for the future status of the resettled defectors, he said the army would propose to the government to grant them the status of alien resident, meaning that they would be allowed to live and work in the country. About 80 percent of the defectors are ethnic Chinese from Malaysia.

Ophat said some of the defectors had offered to help negotiate with the CPM guerrillas remaining in the jungle. But Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut declined the offer. Gen Chawalit said he wanted the guerrillas to lay down their arms without any coercion.

Ophat said about 800 guerrillas of the pro-Peking faction are still in the jungle, mostly in Sukhirin District.

"We have been very cautious about our current military operation to minimize casualties. We have been gradually encircling the guerrillas to make them feel the pressure," he said, adding that unlike previous military operations, the security forces now do not withdraw from the captured areas to prevent the guerrillas from rebuilding their strongholds.

So far, two government soldiers and one war dog were killed in the operation, he said.

Ophat admitted that the leadership of the pro-Peking CPM faction is so mysterious that the army has difficulty in trying to find the right persons to negotiate with.

Chin Peng, who is known as the top leader of the faction, has not been seen for many years and nobody knows his whereabouts, he said.

Ophat said the mass defection of the CPM in Betong had particularly put an end to the armed struggle of the CPM in Yala and nearby areas, he said.

LEADERS FAIL TO CONVINCE ACTIVISTS ON COPYRIGHT

BK050313 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Student and labour activists yesterday vowed to continue opposing the copyright amendment bill despite efforts by top Foreign and Commerce officials to convince them of the repercussions on Thai exports if the bill is not passed.

Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshall] Sitthi Sawetsila, flanked by Prime Minister's adviser Arun Phanuphong, Ambassador to Washington Asa Sarasin, Economics Department chief Sanai Dulalampha, Foreign Trade Department chief Oranut Osathanon and Foreign Ministry spokesman Sarot Chawanawirat spent about three hours explaining to the student and labour activists, but failed to persuade them to change their minds.

At one point during the heated debate held at the Foreign Ministry, ACM Sitthi abruptly walked out of the meeting, apparently in protest against the uncompromising attitude of the students.

He was quickly joined by Ambassador Asa and Mrs Oranut, leaving behind Dr Arun, Mr Danai and Mr Sarot to handle the rest of the meeting.

The 19 activists were from the Federation of Thai Students, Federation of Thai Labour and state enterprise labour unions.

ACM Sitthi opened the meeting by expounding Thai-US relations, the need to keep the US market, the Foreign Ministry's roles in foreign, political and economic aspects and its efforts to resist protectionism.

Aphichat Khamdet, secretary-general of Federation of Thai Students, [FTS] then told the meeting that FTS and labour unions opposed the copyright amendment because they thought there should be better alternatives other than amending the law.

He demanded that the Foreign Ministry define its foreign policy towards US, implying that the ministry tended to yield to US pressure. He also demanded a guarantee that the US would not put forward any further demands apart from the copyright protection.

The student leader also questioned why the copyright amendment bill was submitted to the Cabinet without having been put on the agenda and why the Foreign Ministry didn't refer the copyright case to GATT.

Taking turns to answer the questions and to give explanations were Dr Arun, Mr Asa, Mr Asa, Mr Danai and Mrs Oranut.

Mr Danai explained that the amendment bill was not on the agenda because it was an urgent issue.

He said the Cabinet had considered it prudently before endorsing it. He also explained that the issue was a matter between Thailand and US and should not be referred to GATT.

Ambassador Asa, meanwhile, told the activists that he could not guarantee that US would not apply more pressure on Thailand. He said that if more pressure was applied, the best way to cope with it was through negotiations.

Describing the copyright issue as insignificant, the ambassador warned that more pressing problems were facing Thailand and called on the students and labourers to join hands with the Government in coping with future challenges.

After two hours of talk, the activists refused to soften their stance and pressed on with more questions—some of which such as the GSP benefits were repetitive.

ACM Sitthi, apparently frustrated with the unyielding attitude of his opponents, declared the meeting closed and abruptly walked out, leaving Dr Arun, Mr Danai and Mr Sarot to proceed with the talk for another hour. But the three officials did not succeed in their effort to convince the activists.

MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON CAMBODIA, MOKHTAR VISIT

OWO41509 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 4 — In Kampuchea, the Pol Pot clique guilty of genocide is the only violator of human rights, said Ms Ho Thi Lan, a spokesman for the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, at a regular press conference here this afternoon.

The deputy head of the Press and Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, when asked by AFP to comment on a recent report of Amnesty International about so-called "maltreatment of political prisoners in Kampuchea", by Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, said:

"The Pol Pot clique killed millions of innocent Kampuchians, tortured and maimed countless other honest people, and destroyed the national culture and religion. They are being nurtured by foreign countries and sheltered by Thailand to continue their crimes against the Kampuchean people in spite of vigorous public demand at large that they be tried at the international tribunal for their most brutal violations of human rights.

"Vietnamese army volunteers are still in Kampuchea to help the Kampuchean people prevent the return of these killers. This has been recognized by Mr Sihanouk himself. Many foreigners, including AFP correspondents, have come to Kampuchea and witnessed the marvelous revival of the Kampuchean people. The charge that Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea are violating human rights is a groundless allegation by those who are deliberately shutting their eyes before reality".

Asked by PAP and KYODO to comment on reports that Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has postponed his visit to Vietnam originally planned for the end of this June, Ms Ho Thi Lan said:

"The Indonesian foreign minister did express his wish to visit Vietnam this June. However, because the new National Assembly is to hold its first session by mid-June, Vietnam has told Indonesia that Vietnam is ready to welcome Mr Mokhtar at the end of June. It is not true that Vietnam 'is not ready' to receive Mr Mokhtar as reported by certain news agencies.

"We have not yet received an official answer from the Indonesian side. That is why, the exact date for the visit has not been decided."

PHAM VAN DONG AUTHORS ARTICLE ON HO CHI MINH

BK011345 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 May 87, pp 1, 4

[Article by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong: "President Ho Chi Minh Lives Forever in Our Cause"]

[Text] President Ho Chi Minh is the spirit and quintessence of our nation combined with the wisdom and conscience of our time. He means boundless love to the Vietnamese people and the banner of the revolution in our country.

By remembering him we recall the past struggle, see more clearly the path ahead, and further forge our confidence and will to fight, win, and achieve the country totally independent and our people completely free, and to give adequate food, clothing, and education to all our compatriots".

Celebrating his birthday this year, just like all Vietnamese people, I miss him, think of him, and want to tell you, compatriots and comrades, some of my dearest thoughts about him.

Manifesting the heartfelt sentiment of all the party members and people for him and our determination to follow his path, we usually flaunt the slogan: "President Ho Chi Minh Lives Forever in Our Cause". This slogan is not merely a group of letters or words, it signifies the sentiment, will to struggle, and inner motive force of each person which is mingled with his own conscience to be manifested in his work and the results of his work.

Our uncle lives forever in our cause. This means that we always consider him still alive among us and that we are carrying on his cause.

We are the Vietnamese people, the Vietnamese Communist Party, and the contingents of cadres of the party, state, and other organizations. Our uncle appraised our people as "very heroic, courageous, dynamic, and diligent. They always follow the party. Their patriotism and stalwartness is second to nobody." He clearly pointed out the duties of party members: "Party members take the lead, the people will follow." He repeatedly told cadres that "the president to ordinary cadres must remain worthy of really being the loyal servants of the people." Every one of us can consider ourselves as our uncle's heirs unless we alienate ourselves by becoming degenerate and deviant. Even those who have succumbed, if repentant, they still have a place in our Uncle's heart, and at the bottom of their hearts they still think of our Uncle as alive. He used to say that every Vietnamese person can become a patriot and a socialist man.

How noble is our people's sentiment and respect for and confidence in Uncle Ho. Individual idolatry is unknown to our nation. This is the very reason why we are touched all the more deeply by the meaning of the slogan: "Uncle Ho lives forever in our cause," which means that Uncle Ho lives in each of us.

In this moment of dire straits, let everyone imagine that he has a chance of meeting and talking with Uncle Ho. What would he tell us? How would he criticize our mistakes and failures? What would he advise us to do in order to overcome the difficulties ahead, gradually stabilize and advance our economy and society.

He taught us: "Roots must be firm to have a long lasting tree; build victory on the people's base". For half a century, now, or more, our Uncle's desire has been what our people want, and the lines and policies of our party have been the crystallization of the aspirations of our uncle and people.

Our uncle's lifetime activities are the examples of new revolutionary changes of historical and epochal importance, from the time he chose a direction and a way to leave the country in the first decade of the century to the time when he saw the way of national salvation which was the proletarian revolution. He led our people for several decades on this path to develop and apply the Marxist-Leninist theory to the revolution in colonized countries.

He founded our party with a view to creating a nuclei of leadership for the revolutionary movement in our country to ensure success, staged the August general upheaval leading to the establishment of the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia, conducted an almost bare-handed resistance struggle against France, achieved the Dien Bien Phu victory, triggered the collapse of old colonialism, defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors in a head-on confrontation believed to be extremely unbalanced, signaled the bankruptcy of neocolonialism, gained independence and unity for the nation, and advanced the war-torn society of small production directly to socialism. In each historical period when revolutionary changes involved national survival, President Ho Chi Minh always led our party and people to achieve extraordinary new changes and to meet the demands of history in a timely, excellent, and beautiful manner just like he and we had promised each other in advance. He used to remind us: "Let's struggle against what is old and rotten in order to create new and fresh things."

Today, once again renovation has become a pressing demand of the country. It is also a characteristic of the socialist revolution, a profound nature of Marxism-Leninism, and an inevitable trend of our time. The sixth congress of our party was a congress which looked squarely at the truth in an effort to change the actual socioeconomic situation along the line of renovating the way of thinking, work style, organization, and cadres and in conformity with the major concepts of the 27th CPSU Congress. Realizing renovation in accordance with the resolution of the sixth party congress is to faithfully heed Uncle Ho's teachings and carry on his cause.

Let us recall together the words of Uncle Ho which, spoken 30-40 years ago, seem addressed especially to us today: "What is bureaucratism? Bureaucratism means the lack of democracy. It is not true that only the upper echelons can be bureaucratic. Any person entrusted with responsibilities can be bureaucratic. To avoid this malady, one must maintain close contact with reality and learn from the masses.... Conservatism is a rope that ties up one's feet and hands and must be discarded. To make progress, one must be bold, dare to think and to act.... Our ways of thinking, calculating, and doing things must be totally different from those of the past. We must resolutely do away with all manifestations of sluggishness and wastefulness and struggle uncompromisingly against errors detrimental to economic construction. We must look ahead and advance ceaselessly. We must mind no hardship, fear no difficulty.... But we must be temperate in our wishes. We should do only what we surely can do and should focus our efforts on it.... To advance rapidly and strongly does mean to act in an adventurous and reckless fashion. We must be practical, taking one step at a time, advancing steadily. We must firmly grasp the law that governs the evolution of the revolution and must carefully assess the concrete conditions and measures. We should not substitute our subjectivism for actual conditions."

At this juncture, Uncle Ho's statements are embodied by the resolution of the second party Central Committee plenum and the opening and closing addresses of Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh at the plenum.

The policies and methods set forth by the second party Central Committee plenum have now enabled us to understand more clearly the content and meaning of the slogan: "President Ho Chi Minh lives forever in our cause." To concentrate on resolving the pressing problems concerning the distribution and circulation of goods and to realize the "four reductions" by all means are the demands of life and the wishes of the people, because at present the confusing situation in the distribution and circulation of goods is an obstacle on the road to socioeconomic development and, we can say, a nightmare for the working people.

At present, in production and business, enterprise and cooperative directors, workers, peasants, and handicraftsmen are still being subjected to untold constraints and often to bullying when they want to buy materials, sell their products, carry out technical and managerial innovations, associate with friendly units, withdraw their own money from the bank.... In daily life, a housewife doing her shopping, a laborer receiving his wages, a family sitting down for a meal, a savings fund depositor calculating his losses following the change of currency, parents selling household effects to buy medicines and milk for their children — all these honest people can see that at present there are many injustices and privations, while next to them the speculators, smugglers, wheeler-dealers, and corrupt elements are indulging in dissipation and luxurious living. We now recall with deep appreciation Uncle Ho's words: "We must do our utmost in caring for the people's livelihood. If the people are hungry, the party and government are to blame; if the people are cold, the party and government also are to blame.... In the task of distribution and circulation of goods, there are two important things that we must always bear in mind: Fear no shortage, only fear unfairness; fear no poverty, only fear the people's unhappiness."

Let us listen to what Uncle Ho said about pricing in relation to peasants, then we can understand the pricing policy in general: "Buying and selling must be done at adequate prices. Ordinarily, a buyer wants to buy cheap and a seller wants to sell dear. We cannot do likewise. Prices must ensure the interests of the state, the cooperatives, and their members for the purpose of national construction."

Let us listen to Uncle Ho's words about trade: "Trade cadres must further heighten their sense of service to the people, production.... Prices should be set at a proper level; cadres should have a humble attitude. The harmful thing we must combat is the speculators and hoarders. Combating speculators is not a task that can be accomplished by the public security service alone; it takes all cadres and all the people, with their millions of eyes and ears, to tackle this problem to allow goods to reach the people's hands."

Let us hear Uncle Ho's statement about wages: "Wages must be paid according to labor and the level of production. Those who work well and work a lot will be paid a lot. Those who work shoddily and work little will be paid little and may sometimes have to compensate the state. The government will not pay anyone who does nothing.... It will not help if wages are doubled but goods are expensive.... Wages can be fixed only on the basis of the development of production, abundant wealth, and stable prices."

Let us listen to Uncle Ho's remarks about finance: "We must firmly grasp the principle of unified financial management and strictly define revenue and expenses discipline.... Right, the system of state expenditures is a shackle, but a necessary and highly welcome shackle. It is a bind for the spendthrift and the ostentatious. It is also a bind for those who care only for the work of their own department while shutting their eyes to the common affairs of the entire country. But it is thanks to its discipline that the system breaks the irons and gives wings to our national economy.... It enables us to save every penny to build up a large amount of capital. It fills all holes and seals all cracks, preventing the leaks and scattering of our savings. Only in this way can the bulk of the state's capital be devoted to socialist industrialization."

Let us listen to Uncle Ho's enunciation on banks: "Money is closely linked to the activities of all sectors. For this reason, all sectors, economic organizations, and state organs as well as the entire people must know how to use money well. The banks and various sectors must closely cooperate with each other.... Every dong of capital spent must ensure an increase in the wealth of society, must be rapidly circulated, and must not be allowed to stagnate. Idle money must be actively mobilized for production purposes."

Dealing with the entire field of economic activities, Uncle Ho pointed out the following basic issue: "Increasing production and practicing thrift are the road to the successful building of socialism and the people's happiness. Increasing production is the right hand of happiness, and thrift is the left hand."

The resolution of the second party Central Committee plenum, which gave further concrete expression to the resolution of the sixth party congress, is also an application of Uncle Ho's economic thoughts as outlined above in the present conditions. The policies stated in the resolution of the second party Central Committee plenum encompass all links of the distribution and circulation front. They are linked with both production and life and have the effect of liberating the productive force and consolidating the socialist production relations, thereby promoting the implementation of the three major economic programs and helping gradually stabilize the socioeconomic situation.

Application of the immediate solution regarding the distribution and circulation of goods requires, and at the same time creates conditions for, carrying out the movement for purifying party organizations, purifying the state apparatus, making social relations healthier, and realizing social justice. Perhaps it is clearer in the field of distribution and circulation of goods -- where considerable confusion, disorder, corruption, and ugliness are rampant -- than in any other field that strong sweeps of the broom are needed to remove the trash and that clear and healthy rays of light are required to dispel the darkness. This field is the proving ground for the quality and capabilities of each party organization, each state organ, and of the working people. The movement for purification and healthiness is being conducted in the entire society, but mainly and especially in the party and state apparatus. As the political report of the party Central Committee at the sixth party congress clearly pointed out: "Only by restoring discipline in the party and in the organs of state leadership at all levels can we have the necessary strength to restore order in society."

The campaign to make the party pure and strong is being carried out among our all cadres and people. However, it is necessary for most of our cadres, especially those at the higher levels, to scrupulously serve as examples. Toward the end of his lifetime Uncle Ho wrote an article under the title "Improve Revolutionary Ethics, Completely Wipe Our Individualism." In that article, he pointed out: "Individualism will make people shun hardship and difficulties and lure them into corruption, debauchery, wastage, and luxury. They crave fame, seek only material gains, and pursue positions and power. They are full of conceit, disregard the collective, despise the masses, act arbitrarily and despotically, alienate themselves from the masses and reality, and advocate bureaucratism and commandism. Individualism will also lead to disunity, a lack of a sense of organization, discipline, and responsibility, and failure to correctly implement the lines and policies of the party and state, thus adversely affecting the interests of the revolution and people." Uncle Ho stressed: "Revolutionaries must destroy individualism, which is an aggressive enemy of socialism. The success of socialism is inseparable from that of the struggle to eliminate individualism." His teachings remain highly relevant to all of us.

Learning from and following Uncle Ho's examples at a time when the socioeconomic situation is rife with difficulties, all cadres, especially leading cadres, must share the life and sentiments of the masses and must never be aloof from the masses. They must feel deeply sorry about errors, view wrongdoings with severity, and especially be exemplary in their way of thinking, work style and lifestyle in order to generate confidence among the masses in the leading cadres as an embodiment of the revolution, of the party, and as worthy successors to Uncle Ho. In close combination with the struggle to implement the resolution of the party Central Committee's second plenum, the campaign to purify and strengthen the party, state apparatus, and society must be launched not only in conference halls and talks but in actual life.

Only through action can we evaluate and correctly appoint cadres. As pointed out in the party Central Committee's second plenum resolution: "Those who deliberately work in a way contrary to the resolution must be dealt with, and those who commit serious mistakes in implementing the resolution or who are not fully capable of implementing it must be replaced promptly." I hope that all competent organs and cadres will pay attention to this matter.

With regard to work methods, a new and highly important point is that the higher echelons must not simply rely on the calculation of a number of persons or resort to bureaucratic methods to map out detailed plans then pass them on to the lower echelons and working people. On the contrary, all sectors concerned at the central level and all higher echelons must go to the grass-roots units to hold discussions with cadres, workers, peasants, and those directly responsible for production and consumption, thus correctly applying the sixth party congress' motto: "The people should be allowed to know, to discuss, to perform, and to control." This is also in accordance with the work method adopted by Uncle Ho from the days he carried out activities in secret to the time he became chairman of the party and president of the state. There was always a profound and natural relationship between the uncle and our people. Many of our Vietnamese, although living in remote places, often felt as if the uncle could understand their life and secret sentiments. He placed boundless confidence in our people's patriotism, love for socialism, political consciousness and background, wisdom, and skills. From a short newspaper article to important speeches and from an ordinary job to major policies for the entire country, Uncle Ho always consulted the masses and those brothers and sisters living around him.

With their experience and wisdom, those who are present daily at the sources of realities and centers of production and business activities, workers in enterprises, peasants at cooperatives, and laborers in city wards and villages will help us get a keen look at the real situation to formulate plans with suitable norms, steps, and work methods and to anticipate bad results in order to prevent and overcome them. In so doing, we will be able to satisfactorily carry out work related to distribution and circulation. Moreover, we will succeed in restoring and consolidating the people's confidence, thereby initiating a mass revolutionary movement. This actually means employing the human strategy, using the people as the base, and applying the motto that all is for the people and by the people.

In the current difficult socioeconomic situation, the most essential and valuable asset for every one of us workers is confidence, a clear-sighted, unshakable confidence in the party, the state, the collectives, and in ourselves.

The legacy bequeathed by Uncle Ho is our entire present undertaking, a unified country stretching from the north to the south, the material and spiritual forces of 60 million Vietnamese who are determined to fulfill their two strategic tasks, the growing material and technical bases of the economy, the knowledge and experience of a large contingent of cadres and workers, the moral values of several millenia of civilization raised to the level of our time, the solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, the two fraternal neighboring Indochinese countries, and other socialist countries, and the love and support of our brothers and friends on the five continents. Every one of us, with his vision, thinking power, and working capability enhanced under the current renovation drive, is part and parcel of this legacy. For all the untold difficulties and trials, for all the negative phenomena, we must profoundly perceive these sources of strength -- our very precious assets -- which Uncle Ho, together with our entire party and people, painstakingly built up and which are increasingly being brought into account in the present revolutionary struggle. This is the foundation of our confidence and the guarantee of our success.

Of the many forms of degradation and deviation, the most dangerous one is the erosion and, worse still, the loss of confidence. A man who lacks confidence is bound to see his will wither, to become discouraged, pessimistic, and alienated from the revolutionary cause, and to seek a separate way out for himself. This will easily lead him to bad, corrupt practices and make him easy prey to superstition. In the face of towering waves and roaring winds, our boat must be steady, and so must the helmsman and oarsmen, all joining hearts and hands, resolutely deciding not to give up but to overcome all difficulties and to reach the final destination.

From the earliest days of the revolution and the war of resistance, Uncle Ho had already taught us: "Unity, unity, great unity. Success, Success, great success." In his testament, he advised us: "Unity is an extremely precious tradition of our party and people. All comrades from the central level to the party chapters must preserve the party's unity and singlemindedness as they would the apple of their eyes." Let our entire party and people unite as one and really achieve unity of thought and action. Let all sectors, levels, and laboring people think and act in conformity with the resolutions of the sixth party congress and the second party Central Committee plenum, without waiting and without showing dependency and jealousy. Let us strive to change the situation one step further in 1987, continue to advance in the years ahead, stabilize the socioeconomic system, and create the necessary new strength and conditions for national development.

The image of Uncle Ho is a magnificent image of our Vietnamese nation. As many of our foreign brothers have correctly pointed out: "President Ho Chi Minh was the embodiment of the entire national legacy and revolutionary experience of Vietnam, including the trials it has faced, the battles it has fought, the hardships and difficulties from which it has drawn precious lessons, the successes it has recorded, and the prospects it has opened.... There is something immortal in him, something that will never die because it is being preserved by the younger generation and by all those who believe in mankind."

A source of life, Uncle Ho will always lead the revolutionary struggle of the entire nation and will always be present in the daily life and in the heart of each Vietnamese. Uncle Ho will always share with us each success and joyous moment; we remember him even more when we stumble and experience difficult times. The thought of him infuses us with fresh confidence and strength, strengthens our will, clears our minds, and deepens our sentiments, and spurs every one of us into carrying out practical deeds according to his position, thereby making his modest contributions to the common cause.

In my opinion, by so doing, we will be celebrating President Ho Chi Minh's birthday in a worthy fashion, faithfully carrying on his cause, and loyally implementing the slogan: "Uncle Ho lives forever in our cause."

ASSEMBLY TO DISCUSS DRAFT OF NEW INVESTMENT LAW

OW041159 Tokyo KYODO in English 1134 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Hanoi, June 4 KYODO -- The coming session of the Vietnamese National Assembly will discuss the draft of the new investment law allowing 100 percent foreign investment in a joint venture, instead of the 49 percent limit under the current law, a Foreign Ministry spokesperson said Thursday.

She said the draft was being finalized, but did not predict its certain adoption at the session to be convened on June 17.

Under the draft, there will also be no limit to the amount of investment, and the period of the joint ventures will be extended from 10 to 15 years to 20 years or more.

The income tax on foreign partners will be lowered from 30 to 50 percent to 15 to 20 percent and the profit can be remitted abroad with a 5 to 10 percent taxation, according to the official.

The present law, enacted in 1977, has virtually not functioned because of the many restrictions on foreign investment as well as the economic sanctions against Vietnam by western countries following Vietnam's sending of its troops to Kampuchea in 1978.

The government has been working on the draft for two years as a way of attracting foreign investment into the country.

EDITORIAL ON CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS, DENUNCIATIONS

BK020525 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 May 87

[NHAN DAN 30 May editorial: "Satisfactorily Settle Citizens' Letters of Complaint and Denunciation"]

[Text] Democratic socialism advocates the citizens' right to mastery to ensure their political, economic, cultural, and social activities. This right to mastery has not only been guaranteed by law, but has also been respected and upheld by the examination and settlement of various complaints and denunciations lodged by citizen against individuals or collectives concerning wrongdoings that violate party discipline and state law or involve collusion to oppress the people.

In recent years, the task of settling letters of complaint and denunciation from citizen has received better attention from various echelons of party committees and the administration. Some localities and sectors have satisfactorily dealt with backlogs of letters of complaint and denunciation, and have guided the implementation of this task satisfactorily. Some secretaries of provincial party committees, chairmen of various provincial, city, district, and ward people's committees, ministers, and heads of various organizations and units have met with the cadres and people who have lodged complaints and denunciations. Thanks to the direct concern of these officials, a number of cases have been quickly settled and this has been warmly welcomed by the people.

Generally speaking, results from settling letters of complaint and denunciation from citizens are still meager. Responsibility, function, and the length of time taken to solve these cases have not been in compliance with the law. Such negative phenomena as shifting responsibility to someone else, covering up or cursorily examining letters of complaint and denunciation, and trying to persecute and take revenge against those who have lodged complaints and denunciation are still prevalent in many places. Many letters of complaint and denunciation have not been answered and their numbers are on the increase. The accuracy of the conclusions and the effectiveness of measures to deal with these cases are limited and unjust. In some cases the conclusions have been correct, but no measures have been taken.

The prompt or slow, correct or incorrect settling of letters of complaint and denunciation depends on two factors: First, those who lodged complaints should show a sense of responsibility, have honest motives, and respect the truth; while those who lodge complaints and denunciations to the authorized organs just for the sake of their own organizations' interest by distorting the truth will adversely affect this task.

Second, various organs and cadres concerned must uphold a sense of responsibility and justice, apply a fine work method, and know how to listen to the people's viewpoints in order to promptly and correctly settle the citizens' complaints and denunciations.

Various party and state organizations and cadres responsible for inspection and control work must acquire courage and not fear power or pressure exerted by anyone. They must not let the temptation of material things defeat their conscience while carrying out their tasks. They must resolutely bring justice to the truth through various letters of complaint and denunciation in order to protect the party's and state's prestige, punish dishonest elements and protect the innocent. Citizens must correctly exercise their right to make complaints, while the party and state organizations must respect this right. Satisfactorily settling various complaints and denunciations lodged by the citizens will help ensure justice and democratic socialism.

Through the settling of letters of complaint and denunciation, various party and state organizations will understand better the people's thinking and aspiration, understand the realities of our society, see more clearly the erroneous and correct things of party organizations and state apparatuses, and thereby help renovate their thinking, work style, organization, and cadre-related tasks in compliance with the spirit of the resolutions of the Sixth CPV Congress and the party Central Committee's second plenum; gradually purifying the party ranks and state apparatuses, overcoming negative phenomena, and creating an healthy atmosphere for the social relations.

All citizens' complaints and denunciations stem from grass-roots units. Various basic party organizations and the local administration must thoroughly understand the party lines, firmly grasp the state policies and laws in order to promptly settle right on the spot various complaints lodged by the citizens. Letter of complaint and denunciation which involved echelons of party committees and the administration must be promptly settled by these echelons in accordance with the law. They must not ignore these letters or refuse to settle their cases.

CITY TAX COLLECTOR ABUSES AUTHORITY, WOMEN

TUOI TRE Excerpt

BK031325 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 May 87

["Excerpt" from TUOI TRE 16 May article]

[Text] The Thong Nhat Ocean Liner plies between Ho Chi Minh City and Haiphong twice a month. Beside more than 1,000 passengers, the ship also carries hundreds of traders. Among these traders are some 20 big ones who bring with them each several metric tons of commodities worth millions of dong per trip. According to statistics on the ship's four most recent voyages supplied by the director of the Thong Nhat Ocean Liner Terminal, the ship carried 48,840 kg of commodities belonging to 16 big traders on its fifth north-bound trip for 1987, and 64,870 kg belonging to 19 traders on its sixth trip, 88,830 kg belonging to 18 traders on its seventh trip, and 33,660 kg belonging to 15 traders on its eighth trip.

In transporting and trading in such large quantities of commodities, the traders involved are required to pay trading trip and merchandise taxes. However, a check of records and tax payment receipts kept at the trading trip tax station headed by Mr Nguyen Van An at the ocean liner terminal shows that the amount of taxes collected only corresponds to one-fourth of the volume of taxable commodities. On the ship's fifth trip for 1987, a trader named Nghia brought with him 5,050 kg of commodities but was taxed for only 2,050 kg.

Also on the same trip, Mrs Diep Lien brought along 2,545 kg of commodities but only paid taxes for 680 kg; and Mrs Duoc only paid taxes for 100 kg out of a total of 4,440 kg of commodities. We can cite hundreds of other similar instances, not only on the trips for 1987 but also for 1986 and earlier.

Why is there such a discrepancy? Mr An himself, a youth union member told us, has ordered that commodities be undertaxed in exchange for a bribe. The procedure for grafts is quite simple: After correct measurement is made of the commodities and a high tax estimate given, traders are allowed to evade taxes as much as possible with the difference in the correct tax amounts, which should have been credited to the state budget, being divided between the traders and Mr An and his close associates. This simple stratagem is carried out with extreme sophistication and craftiness. Mr An does not personally receive money at the port, and rarely does he receive money directly from the traders. He only negotiates with traders and receives their money through his subordinates.

His safety lies in the fact that both the bribe payers and takers benefit. None of the traders expose the deal for fear of losing their inside connection for tax evasion. None of the tax station cadres and personnel report this practice either because in exposing Mr An, they would have to reveal their own complicity and lose an additional source of income.

Here, money has over the years corrupted many persons. However, driven by the pang of conscience, many youth union members have voluntarily reported to the city youth union, the 4th Precinct youth union, and the TUOI TRE newspaper's office and confessed their guilt: Currently being considered as close subordinates of Mr An, we have had to receive bribes for him. We feel we cannot continue getting involved any deeper. Therefore, we want to tell the whole story.

And then, they explained in detail as to how they had been instructed to negotiate with traders, receive bribes, and use the bribe money to buy gold for Mr An. Though faced with the risk of being prosecuted for their own complicity upon confessing their wrongdoings, they readily admitted their own guilt and hoped that things would be brought to light so that they could again feel free as honest persons.

Regarding fixed production and business households, Mr An's classic graft practice is equally well calculated and carefully covered up as it is carried out at the Thong Nhat Ocean Liner Terminal. A certain household had to negotiate 3 times; and the initial tax estimate of 345,856.30 dong which would be paid over 2 quarters was accordingly reduced to 116,170.30 dong and finally, to 76,972 dong. From the same amount of business revenue and the same compound profit figure, three tax computation methods yielded three widely different tax amounts. In another instance involving a large business household owned by Huynh Thi Xuan at the Van Don Wharf, Mr An personally altered annual fee assessment of 5,000 dong by several brackets to a much lower sum of 1,000 dong which is far less than what many petty sidewalk vendors are required to pay.

Why have many notices of tax payment been unwarrantedly altered by Mr An? A woman vendor who sets up shop close to the office of the precinct youth union on Hoang Dieu Street said: Ms D. threatens us with tax increases because we refuse to please her and Mr An. What does this mean? It means, as the same youth union members mentioned above told us, they have failed to grease the palms of Mr An and his subordinates in accordance with the agreed-upon rates.

It is virtually a rule that corruption will lead to debauchery; and Mr An is no exception.

Nearly 10 women who fell victim to Mr An's sexual abuse have come to the city youth union, the 4th Precinct youth union, and the TUOI TRE newspaper's office for help. Combining seduction with threats, Mr An has gravely violated the honor and bodies of many women serving under him.

Apart from his passion for the fairer sex, in organizing his organ's apparatus, he pays great attention to rallying around him as force of trusted subordinates -- those who are eager to earn tea money, to ingratiate themselves, and to compromise. Dozens of persons have thus become members of his gang.

Earlier, as service chief cum party chapter secretary, he admitted to the party many persons who were deemed by the public as negative elements. He once asked the youth union chapter to recommend party membership for a young man who had for years disassociated himself from youth union activities just in order to meet the required formality. When the youth union chapter objected, he forced it to readmit the young man immediately and granted him party membership only 4-5 months afterward. He admitted to the party another youth union member within only a few months after his transfer from Dong Nai even though he did not know about the latter's past background. He also protected still another youth union member who had been arrested by the city ward public security service on bribery charges and recommended for dismissal.

We have just mentioned some details of several recent cases. They show that the negative practices conducted by Mr An at the city's 4th Precinct are very serious. They are serious not only because huge sums of tax money have fallen into the hands of negative elements, but also because Mr An is driving virtually all tax cadres into the path of negativism and abetting negativism. We agree with the 4th Precinct youth union that in order to bring all of these cases to justice we must launch a public and democratic inspection drive so that not only will justice be served but the causes of Mr An's negative practices will also be brought to light. Even more important, it is necessary to change an outmoded tax policy that provides degenerate cadres and dishonest traders with numerous loopholes that easily corrupts even inherently pure youth union members ardently burning with idealism.

Collector, Accomplice Fired

BK041250 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] Responding to the series "Things That Must Be Done Immediately," NHAN DAN frontpages a report that on the morning of 3 June, on the basis of the outcome of the first phase of an investigation lasting from 18-30 May and considering the degree of negativeness committed by a number of 4th precinct tax officials, the city finance and industrial and trade tax offices, and the 4th Precinct party and People's Committees decided to relieve Nguyen Van An from his position as chief of the 4th Precinct Tax Office and to suspend Ly Thi Dai from her position as party chapter secretary.

It was ordered that the two account for their activities and at the same time, a new tax office chief and a new party chapter secretary be promptly appointed.

The Central Industrial and Trade Tax Department and the City Industrial and Trade Office are conducting an investigation to assess the amount of taxes lost at the source and at the Nha Rong Tax Station in the 4th Precinct during the period between early 1987 and 15 May 1987.

HOME TRADE CONFERENCE DISCUSSES NEGATIVE PHENOMENA

BK030949 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 31 May 87

[Text] The home trade sector held a conference in Haiphong during the final 2 days of May with the participation of the grass-roots party organization secretaries and trade union secretaries of various general corporations and branches of trade and of 40 trade offices nationwide. The purposes of the conference were to discuss ways to intensify party building, to curb and dispel negative phenomena, and to shift vigorously to socialist trade in accordance with the spirit of the CPV Central Committee's second plenum resolution.

The conference's discussions became more animated and serious following Minister of Home Trade Hoang Minh Thang's reading of a 28 May 1987 NHAN DAN article by Comrade N.V.L. in which the comrade deals with negative phenomena found at numerous state stores and raises a question as to whether the Ministry of Home Trade is aware of this fact. In order to restore the people's confidence, shift vigorously socialist trade to enterprise, and constantly strengthen party building and mass organizations, the conference unanimously came up with the following seven measures:

- Build clean and steadfast party chapters and party organizations and promote the people's sense of mastery.
- Resolutely struggle against manifestations of negativism and procrastination.
- Achieve close combination between administrative education and economic education with the emphasis placed on economic measures.
- Hold regular criticism and self-criticism sessions in the presence of the masses and customers in accordance with the motto "The people know, the people discuss, the people do, and the people supervise."
- Publicly post retail price lists at every state store so the people can check.
- Reorganize production and business.
- Reduce indirect labor from the present level of 22 percent to 10 or 8 percent and shift 10 percent of the business labor force to production, processing, and trade service activities.

AFFORESTATION EFFORTS IN SONG BE PROVINCE REPORTED

OW281722 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 28 — The southern province of Song Be, northwest of Ho Chi Minh City, have over the past 10 years planted 1,743 ha of forests and over 8.7 million trees in scattered places.

In 1985 alone, Song Be nursed 8,857,000 saplings, planted 1,4000 ha of forests and 4 million trees in different places. It plans to reforest 110,000 ha of bare hills in the next ten years.

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